THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,117—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Oldheart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th May.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th "
B.L. CORO MANDEL	4300	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell..	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	30-8	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	10-0	W. T. Webber	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell..	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	42 5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th May.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,300	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,000	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay, 8th April, 1890.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 2 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m, in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 3 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA HAVRE.
M'CHLEY HALL..J. Wilcox 3,500 . 400 abt. 7th May.
BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.
s. s. RYALL HALL..Jenkins, 3,300...400..abt. 12th May.
These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th May, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

MACIVER LINE.



FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "ETOLIA" 3,139 tons, Capt. GILL, will probably sail about the 20th May.
S. S. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.
S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., end of June or early July.
All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light, Special attention paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th May.
MNUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort or First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.



IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS, FILLED.

			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 8	White Stopper-ed Bot-tles, &c. (8¾ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	28 8
" 2	" 12	(7½ by 5½ by 4¼	44 0
" 3	" 15	(10½ by 6½ by 4¼	53 0
" 4	" 21	(12¼ by 6½ by 4¼	75 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS, FILLED.

			Rs. a.
No. 5	containing 17	White Stop-pered Bot-tles, &c. (9 by 7 by 8½ inches.	84 0
" 6	" 29	(15½ by 11 by 10½	100 0
" 7	" 21	(12 by 8 by 6½	95 0
" 8	" 23	(9 by 7 by 10½	105 0
" 9	" 31	(13 by 11 by 8½	150 0

POLISHED OAK AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS, FILLED.

			Rs. a.
No. 10	containing 64	Green Stop-pered Bot-tles, &c. (16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	127 0
" 11	" 34	(18½ by 10 by 11	93 0
" 12	" 29	(15½ by 11 by 10½	85 0
" 13	" 18	(13 by 9½ by 10½	72 0
" 14	" 19	(13 by 9½ by 6½	48 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights, in japanned tin box, and palette knife.
Fitted complete with medicines as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 22.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs 800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.		
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.		
INSULATED CABLE,	from 6 annas per yard	
Do. WIRE	" 1 anna "	

F. FISCHER & Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

TREACHER'S SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

IMPROVED FORMULA.

Since Hypohhosphites were first introduced into medical practice by Dr. Churchill, the improvements both in connection with the preparation and the modes of administration of these valuable medicinal agents have been enormous.
Treacher's Syrup of the Hypophosphites contains in the best form for medicinal use the Hypophosphites of Iron, Manganese, Lime, Soda, Quinine, and Strychnia. The phosphorus in the Hypophosphites exist in a very active condition. This preparation, therefore, possesses, in a marked degree, the medicinal value of phosphorus combined with those of Iron, Manganese, Lime, and Soda, and the powerful tonics, Quinine and Strychnine.
The Hypophosphites of Iron and Manganese are very useful in restoring the red-colouring matter of the blood.
The Hypophosphites of Soda and Lime are of great value in the formation of bone, muscle, and nerve tissue.
The powerful tonic properties of Quinine and Strychnine are too well known to need any description.
As these Alkaloids in the form of Hypophosphites exist in *Treacher's Syrup of the Hypophosphites* in *perfect* solution, the full medicinal power of the tonic is realised.
Hypophosphites are of special use in nervous debility, accompanied by palpitation of the heart, want of energy, sleeplessness, etc., and are unequalled for invigorating and restoring the vital forces when lowered from illness, excesses, and other causes.
Hypophosphites are of marked value in Phthisis and in other diseases of the respiratory organs and lungs. In Pulmonary Consumption they are exceedingly useful, more especially in the first stage.
Hypophosphites increase appetite and digestion, promote the formation of the blood, lessen cough and expectoration, and are of great value in Diarrhœa; and as a general tonic for a debilitated system, the beneficial results arising from their use leaves nothing to be desired.
DOSES.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls in a wineglassful of water at meal-times. Children, from ten to thirty drops.

Price: Small Size, Re. 0-14; Medium Size, Re. 1-8; Large Size, Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.
MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	... 0 12	Plain Ærated Water	... 0 12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	... 0 12	Medicinal Soda Water ...	... 1 0
Lemonade	... 1 0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	.. 1 0
Tonic Water	.. 1 0	Seltzer Water	... 1 0
Ginger Ale	... 1 0	Lithia Water	... 1 0
Gingerade	... 1 0	Raspberryade	... 1 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, & BYCULLA.

COMFORT FOR THE HOT SEASON.
HOAR & CO.'S SPECIALITIES.
"ALL NEW GOODS."
THIN FABRICS FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTS, &c.
Consolidated and Double-bodied Helmets.
EXTRA LIGHT HAND-MADE ELASTIC FELT HATS.
GAUZE BANIANS AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE NATURAL WOOL (HEALTH) UNDERWEAR,
THIN SCARVES AND TIES, WHITE AND LIGHT TINTS.
Lisle Thread and Summer Merino Socks,
COMFORTABLE MODELS IN BRACES, COLLARS, &c.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
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POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY
LADY HARRIS, C.I.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

SEASON'S DRESS. NOVELTIES.
SPECIALITIES. STYLES. UNSURPASSED.

DRESS HOMESPUNS.
All Wool. In natural Tones, Checks and Flecks. Beautifully Soft and Light. Refined Dyed Dresses. Latest Shades.

BENGALINES.
Leading Material, Plain and Fancy. All the Art Shades for Day and Evening Wear.

WASHING DRESSES, a most charming and varied Selection for Ladies and Children.
THE NEW PATTERNS ARE NOW READY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... "	8 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... "	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... "	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... "	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... "	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best Silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... "	8 8
Navy Lisle Thread ... ...Per doz.	26 0
Navy and Maroon Cashmere ... ... "	30 0

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... ... "	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid Sock ... ... "	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article "	20 0
Stout Brown Merino for English wear ... "	20 0
Health Socks, pure Undyed Wool, soft and cool for wear ... ... "	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure Wool "	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for Shooting "	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article "	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made "	3 12
Navy Cotton "	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather ...	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ...	each 7 8
Health Undervests pure Undyed Wool, very Soft, and light make	6 for 33 0
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for 39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.	

UNDERPANTS.

Fine Gauze Pants...	6 for 21 0
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ...	6 for 39 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Health Underpants, pure Undyed Wool very Soft, and Light makes	6 for 45 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for 39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.	

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn London, Eng.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 3 for 3 months. Re. 8 per month in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાણશી ખેરાજ એનડ કુંo
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros. Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK.

DURING ALTERATIONS, the RINK will be open from 9 to 6 for practice only Admission 8 annas. Skates free.

ANOTHER LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 8-30 to 11 only.
LADIES free by Tickets only.
General Skating 8-30 to 10-30.
At 10-45
The "Phantasmoscope will be exhibited with its full series of illustrations."

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee ....MR. C. P. KHATAO.
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will perform
TO-NIGHT
their popular Oordu Opera
"ALIBABA,"
and on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.
their much-applauded new Parsee Social Drama,
"GAMRENI GORI."
"Gamreni Gori"—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF AGRA ....20th May.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ....12th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th May, both days inclusive.

By order,
J. W. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE S. S. GODAVARI, will leave the Apollo Bunder, TO-NIGHT, 7th instant, at 8-45 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise, round the Harbour.
Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets ONE RUPEE from
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming against the estate of GEORGE DRUITT, late of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton, in England, deceased, who died at Costabelle near Hyeres in France, on or about the 12th day of June 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 25th day of April 1890 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the offices of Messrs. King, King and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, on or before the 9th June, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator—Dated this 5th day of May, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court,

AUSTRALIAN WINES
IMPORTED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN WINE IMPORTERS, LD.

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.
Rs. 30 per month every 2nd day for 3 months.

The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for these HIGH CLASS WINES, which although of a lower price than the European Brands, are quite equal to, if not superior in TONE, BODY and Bouquet, and all judges of Wines are unanimous in pronouncing them to be remarkably low priced for their value and quality.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
No. 1 Claret	15	8	8	14
" 2 "	18	8	10	6
" 3 "	20	12	11	8
" 1 Burgundy	15	8	8	14
" 2 " (Golden Fleece)	20	12	11	12
" 3 "	25	0	13	8
Port	18	0	9	12
No. 1 Hock	18	0	9	12
" 2 "	20	0	11	4
" Porphyry	25	0	13	8
Chablis	18	12	10	12
Champagne Golden Fleece	45	0	24	8

W. CROWDER & CO., Sole Agents, 1 Ash Lane, Bombay.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.
HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.

Trial orders solicited.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN POSTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account and at the risk of Memon Hassum Noormahomed—

Ex. s. s. Nevassa.
P 26 wooden posts.
H 94 " "

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper General, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—Dead stock articles, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 cases white handkerchiefs.
18 cases white embroidered muslin,
1 case embroidered net,
2 cases coloured prints.
2 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey chotiés.
2 cases white shirtings.
30 cases olives.
2 cases colored diamond thread.
4 casks wheel greese.
Captain's Tunic, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, in perfect condition, never worn.
Also undress jacket of same.
One double case self-winding gold watch.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bhaisett Lodge," Chikulwadi, behind the Grant Road Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, magnificent drawing-room sets, very handsome 8, 12, and 18 lights chandelier by Nash, globe lamps, large size English pier glasses in gilt frames, especially ordered from Europe, one first-rate large size harmonium, English clocks, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 p.m.

1. Handsome strong four-seated victoria with chestnut Arab horse and harness.
1. Strong English built high wheel dog cart in very good order
1. Strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
The property of F. J. Smith Esq. leaving for England.
1. Pair light grey Arab galloways well watched
1. Bay Arab good saddle and harness horse, 14-2.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the General Post Office building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of handsome black Arab horses, a handsome strong-built landau, nearly new, set of double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. A. STUART, Esq., Presidency Postmaster.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then in two separate lots of 650 square yards each.

All that piece of vacant land or ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,309 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by Public Road, called Apollo Road, on the North by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the South by a Public Lane called Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESEAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand piano by Selinke and Sponagel, Liegnitz, a revolving rifle by Adams, in case, D.-B. B.-L. gun in case by Jackson, Hinks' three-light lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of GEORGE YARDLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Bennett and Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett, executors of the last will and testament of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manoobai, widow of Madhavrao Gungadhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1879.

All that piece of oart of cocoanut trees, called Van-ly Agregas with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at a place called Khan at Lower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 323, and of Tax under No. 127, and in the name of Ramchunder Dadajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 951, containing by admeasurement 4,488 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage leading to the oart of Ragoba Cassinath, on the west by the oart of Damodhar Bhundari and Gregore de Monte, on the north by the oart of the late Reverend Padre Lorenzo Rodrigues, and on the south by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome French-polished subtantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 20 SHARES IN SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in Marine Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

20 shares in Southwell and Austin, Ld., in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A lot of photographic kit consisting of negative glasses, plate glasses, card-de-visite portraits, printing frames, card-de-visite press, Thomas' albunized paper, sundry large size photographs, one album containing 71 Bombay views 12 by 12, negative colotile papers, books, chemicals, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. Ebjee Sewjee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m, at the bungalow of Mr. Kessowji Toolsidass opposite Sir Mungaldas' bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road, the whole of his valuable open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture large size gilt pier glasses, 1,2,5 and 12 light argand lamps, by Tucker and Nash, vaselamps, wall bracket and argand lamps, carpets, two first-rate large size fire and burgler proof iron safes, one by Carl Kestner, and the other by John Leah, Birmingham, an handsome English-built open phaeton, handsome glass-fronted brougham by Hill and Sons, handsome mail phaeton, large beam scales by Williams, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay.

The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining-room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables, the roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1890.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF WET, BURNT, AND DAMAGED COTTON

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Scott Press, Colaba by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., and on account of the underwriters—

A lot of wet, burnt, and damaged cotton (loose).

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD SONAPORE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardaseer Bomanjee, Kandawalla, insolvent, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1882, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 5th day of August, 1884, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Fazandari ground, with the messuages, tenements or houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the old Sonapore Road, admeasuring 715 1-9th square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east partly by Ardeseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west partly by the house of Jiwanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, on the north by the said Old Sonapore Road, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the Kandawalla Cross Lane, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 44, 45 and 46, respectively.

Secondly—All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at old Sonapore Road, in Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1034 and new survey No. 8185, and bounded on the east and south by the said Kandawalla Cross Lane, on the west and north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 41.

Thirdly—All that piece of Government ground with the yadjan shed standing thereon, situate at the old Sonapore Road aforessid, admeasuring 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1 11, and new survey Nos. 2-8187 and 2-8188 and bounded on the east by the property of the said Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, on the west by the property of Dhurma Colee, on the north by the property of Eduljee Dosabhoy Bharoocha, and partly by the property of Jeewanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, and on the south by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said cadjan shed was formerly and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT BANDORA, CHUIM DANDA DISTRICT ON PARLEE HILL ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes, Luis Manuel Fernandes, Francis Xavier Fernandes the following properties on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. on the premises. If all the lots are not sold on that day then the remaining lots will also be sold on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, 1890.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda Districts Zilla, Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10 containing by admeasurement 235 sqare yards, be the same little more or less.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 12, containing 4 ghoontas,

Lot No.	Pote No.	Survey No.	Ghoonthas.	Lot No.	Pote No.	Survey No.	Ghoontas.
3rd	5	12	2	20th	1	25	7¾
4th	16	14	7	21st	3	25	3¼
5th	21	14	¾	22nd	13	26	2
6th	4	15	1½	23rd	20	27	3¼
7th	8	15	¾	24th	18	28	2½
8th	4	16	1	25th	15	32	2¼
9th	6	16	6½	26th	19	32	2¾
10th	17	16	¾	27th	7	33	2
11th	1	20	29	28th	13	77	4
12th	11	20	4¼	29th	14	78	6
13th	9	21	3½	30th	7	80	3
14th	8	22	4½	31st	12	80	7¼
15th	23	22	4½	32nd	16	80	2½
16th	24	22	4½	33rd	14	91	4¼
17th	11	23	1 Acre & 7	34th	4	19	15
18th	1	24	4¼	34th	10	20	13¼
19th	12	24	5¼				

35thly. All that piece or parcel of Land or ground commonly known as Mussachee oart and Mussachee Bhat situated at Zooim village, zilla Thanna, oart registered in the books of the khote under Pote No. 3, Survey No. 17 containing 19 ghoontas and Mussachee Bhat registered in the books of the khote under Pote No. 2 survey No. 18 containing 35½ ghoontas, aggregating in all 54½ ghoontas. The said oart consists of good many cocoanut trees with a fresh-water well supplied by springs flowing into it all the year round.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, No 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole-going concern in one lot, with the buildings, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre and all other buildings, sheds and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, and new No. 1346½, and new Survey No. 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Premjee Pragjee now in the occupation of the Company, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio de Souza, and now the estate of the late James Bapty deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road afore said, together with all the fixtures, furniture, scene-shiftings, stage property and all other things appertaining to the said theatre and all trees, plants and all other moveable property, the property of the said Luxumibai, now in or upon the said hereditaments and all yards, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages and appurtenances to the said hereditaments or any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to ensure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

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BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne, Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of [illegible]racy and [illegible]ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
NEW SEASON'S
CHEROOTS
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CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS TAMAUNS AND JAVAS.
ALSO JUST OPENED OUT
AND
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

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MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

RE THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS of the above Company are required on or before the 28th May, 1890, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the Liquidators of the said Company, at 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidators, are in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such times as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1890.

For the Liquidators.
S. R. MODY,
C. C. DALAL,
Managers to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on in the name of ISMALJI SHEIK TAYEB by ISMALJI JIWANJI MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY and SHEIKH TAYEB ABDULALLY has been DISSOLVED on Assovad Amawas Samvat year 1945 (*i.e.* 24th day of October 1889).

ઇસમાલજી જીવણજી.
i. e. ISMALJI JIWANJI,
મહમદઅલી પીરભાઈ હાo ઇસમાલજી.
i.e. MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY,
by the hand of Ismalji Jiwanji.

Bombay, 1st May. 1890.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MANAGER for the office of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem with a 5 years' agreement and prospects.

Only applications from candidates with special business qualifications will be considered, and these should be addressed with copies of testimonials to the Managing Director at Cawnpore.

Personal applications will not be attended to, and replies will be sent only to suitable applicants.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose, Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.
One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 150. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... " 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	490
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	890
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
...oria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
...d Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
...n Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
...ress	2,100	500	all	15	515
...jee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
...don Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
...dustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	775
...ngunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
...oward and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	250
...ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no...
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	147
...ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	453
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	765
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 11	110
...apty Co., Ld.	625	00	135	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
...ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	190	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	830
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 n...
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 24	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	80	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	.000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	41...
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	92
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,55...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	42...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th May, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·760
Temperature of Air .... 84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·8
Dew Point .... 75·7
Relative humidity of Air .... ·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .. 3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 78·7
General Direction of Wind *a*....NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a* 361

a From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Cook's Harbour Excursion, 8-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Taif (s), from Mauritius; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cedar Branch (s), for Karachi; Moonstone (s), Genoa; and Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—We are desired to remind our readers that Messrs. Cook and Son have arranged to run the s.s. Godavari round the harbour this evening, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 8-45.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Rana of Porebunder, and a Chief named Koomarshri Gigavala of Bogasra, arrived yesterday morning at the Grant Road Railway station. The former has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar, and the latter at Gilder Street.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mahomedali Abdoolali was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with having in his possession two umbrellas and a silk handkerchief, which it was suspected he had stolen. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—Caitan Dias, a Goanese, aged about 40 years, of an unsound mind, went on to the first floor of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock, and entering one of the wards broke an oil lamp, threw two of the patients out of their beds, and struck a third on the calf of his leg. The man was at once arrested by the hospital servants, and made over to the police.

THE RECENT THEFT AT THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Stanford placed a Punjabee, named Mahomed Azim, on a charge of stealing certain property which had been on exhibition at the Industrial Art Exhibition recently held at the School of Art. The accused was arrested on the 27th ultimo at the town of Gujerat in the Punjab, by the Punjab Police. The property was found on his person at the time of his arrest, and it is believed that the whole of the missing property has been recovered, although a portion of the gold had been melted down. As the accused wished to procure legal assistance the enquiry was postponed until to-day.

A BAILIFF'S OPINION ON GAMBLING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Essoo Baloo was charged at the instance of Inspector Nelmes with highway robbery, in having on the 5th instant snatched a ten-rupee currency note from F. X. Fonseca, a Small Cause Court Bailiff, with which he made his escape. The bailiff's story was that while on his way to the Court he stopped at a Marwarrees 'shop to cash the note when, observing some persons gambling a short distance from him he went up to them and held forth on the evil consequences of gambling. Instead of being grateful to him for the advice, the accused snatched the note from his hand and ran away with it. On the evidence his Worship altered the charge to one of assault, of which he convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 5.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Osman Hussein, a noted character, before Mr. P. Ryan with committing theft of five copper vessels, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of a woman, named Ashabi, from her residence at Mazagon, on Monday forenoon, the 5th instant. The complainant is a hawker of fruit. On the morning in question, she locked her room, and went out hawking fruit, and returned about 11 a. m., when she found the lock of the door forced open and the accused in her room, who, on seeing her, at once made off with a gunny bag that contained copper vessels. She raised an alarm, and accused was pursued and arrested with the stolen property in his possession, and was handed over to the police. Oosman Hussein was convicted, and, on admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of a girl, named Bhagee, aged two years, who lived with her mother, named Bhimee, at Falkland Road. At 10 a.m. on Monday deceased and her mother were lying asleep under an archway under Wadia's Chawl at Girgaum, when a carriage, driven by a coachman named Narayen Kedaree, passed over the deceased's head and seriously injured her. She was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state. She did not rally, but died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Bhagee was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of her having been run over by a carriage driven by Narayen Kedaree, under such circumstances that the act of Narayen Kedaree was rash and negligent not amounting to culpable homicede.

GREASING A WATCH WITH BUTTER.—A strange story connected with the recovery of a watch was heard at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. Richardson, yesterday. The complainant Meherwan Nusserwan, who owns a refreshment shop in the Fort, not far from the Esplanade Hotel, stated that on Sunday last a butterman named Bapoo Davoo entered his shop and left the customary pot of butter. After he left a metal watch, which was hanging close by was missed. Meherwan, suspecting Bapoo of the theft, informed a policeman who was doing duty close by. The butterman was arrested and his person searched, but the missing article was not found. A happy idea of searching his butter-pot dawned upon the policeman, and the timepiece was found imbedded in the butter. Inspector Briscoe placed the delinquent before his Worship yesterday, when he stated that the watch was placed in his chatty by a brother milkman of his. The Magistrate informed the accused that he did not believe the story he had made in his defence, and convicted him, sentencing him to three months' imprisonment.

CONCERT IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On Monday evening, a concert, attended by a large audience, was held in the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and which proved equal to any that have been previously held. Mr. T. J. Edmonds gave two organ solos and a song "Cleansing Fire;" Bertie Shaw, two pianoforte solos. Mr. E. G. Schilling interested the German visitors by the two German songs sung by him. Mr. A. Stewart gave two readings Mr. W. H. Rowe, a recitation "The Glove and the Lions;" Mr. McCulloch sang the old and favourite song, "I cannot sing the old songs;" Mr T. Pillow the "Light-house Light" and the "Gauntlett" as an encore, and joined with Mrs Watson in a duet, "Friendship," Mrs. Watson" also singing "The lost Chord" and "Who can say" as an encore. Altogether the concert was a most enjoyable entertainment, and it is a pleasure to know that the resumption is to be permanent. The next entertainment will consist of a new and pretty service of song, which it is intended to give in the new school chapel in about five weeks' time, further notice of which will be given in our advertisement columns.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A THIRD ENGINEER.—James Livingstone, third engineer on board the s. s. Nusra, was charged with assault yesterday before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by a Mahomedan, named Ismail, who was storekeeper of the vessel. It appears that during the voyage of the steamer from Calcutta the engineer requested the complainant to give him some oil, which the latter refused to do, having received an order from the second engineer to dispose of a fixed allowance per day. Accused thereupon made use of abusive language to the storekeeper and struck him on the face, thereby cutting his lip and loosening some of his teeth. The statements of the captain and the chief engineer went to show that Ismail was in the habit of being rather dilatory in carrying out what he was told, and his general conduct was unsatisfactory. His Worship remarked that though the complainant had refused to carry out instructions, yet the engineer was not justified in striking him. A fine of Rs. 10 was imposed on Mr. Livingstone, five of which were paid as compensation to the complainant. On the advice of the magistrate Ismail was discharged from the vessel.

TRADE RIVALRY.—Inspector Holdway brought up on remand and charged yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, three Mahomedans named Rahimtoolla Abdoola, Fakeer Abdool Rahim, Husseinbux Curreembux, and a Hindoo named Bahadoo Mumoo, a servant in the employ of Hoosein Meggie, a Mahomedan dealer in firewood and having his firewood depot at Mahim—the first three with having on the 3rd ultimo voluntarily caused hurt to Vittoo Raghoo, a dealer in firewood carrying on business at Mahim, and the fourth accused Bahadoo Mumoo, with aiding and abetting the three first accused in the commission of the offence. It appears that for some time past there has been rivalry between the master of the fourth accused and Hoosein Meggie the complainant in their profession as dealers, in firewood. On the morning of the 3rd instant the accused Bahadoo treated his three Mahomedan companions to some country liquor at Mahim, and shortly after the whole four accused armed themselves with pieces of firewood and called at the firewood depot of the complainant at Mahim Bunder, where on arrival they saw him engaged stacking firewood. The accused Bahadoo then pointed out Vittoo to the first three accused and said to them, "What are you looking at?" On hearing this, the three Mahomedans set upon and assaulted the complainant with the pieces of firewood which they had in their hands, inflicting serious bodily injury, and rendering Vittoo unconscious. An alarm was raised which attracted some townsmen as well as the police to the scene. Inspector Holdway, on hearing of the assault at once proceeded to the Mahim Bunder and had the complainant sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment for about two weeks and was then discharged. Inspector Holdway, upon enquiry, subsequently arrested the four accused. The whole of the accused pleaded that they were all under the influence of liquor that morning, and were unable to account for their conduct towards the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the four accused and sentenced them to a term of twelve months rigorous' imprisonment each.

THE FRERE HOTEL ASSAULT CASE.

THE case in which Mrs. Walshe, of the Frere Hotel charges a Mr. Patterson, who was employed as an engineer in the Kaiser-i-Hind mill, with assault alleged to have been committed on the 8th of April, was resumed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Counts. The complainant was represented by Mr. Turner, while the accused was undefended. The Court was crowded.

Mr. Patterson, in his defence called as the first witness, Mr. Ewing, who said: Mrs. Walshe called out for me. I went to the door of my room, where I saw Mrs. Walshe and a lot of natives. An altercation was taking place between Mrs. Walshe and Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson: Did Mrs. Walshe strike me?—I saw Mrs. Walshe strike you on the back twice.

Mr. Patterson: What were the servants doing?—One servant was trying to get hold of a box which you had in your grasp. I could recognise the man who did so if I saw him. They were the servants of the hotel.

Mr. Patterson: Did you see them fall?—Well, when you pushed them with the box, some of them stumbled. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patterson to the Magistrate: Your Worship, just look at this woman, (pointing to one of the lady-witnesses) I can't turn my head, but she is making faces at me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patterson: Who were there at the assault?—Mrs. Walshe and some natives were there at the time. After the scuffle I went downstairs. I went down and I saw Mrs. Walshe, who asked me to call a police inspector, who lived round the corner. In the meantime the police inspector came up to whom Mrs. Walshe made her complaint. Mrs Walshe and the police inspector then went upstairs together.

Mr. Patterson: What did she say to the police inspector?—She told the police inspector that you took Rs. 800 from her. She mentioned that some party's things were taken from her by you.

The Magistrate: Did she say that he had taken them, and not stolen them?—As far as I can recollect, she told the inspector that Patterson had taken the things. Whilst downstairs she told the police inspector that she had been slapped by Patterson, and then she went upstairs, where she informed him of what occurred with regard to the scuffle.

Mr. Patterson: Did you ever see me drink liquor?—No, I never saw you touch anything.

The Magistrate: What do you mean by anything?—Well, your Worship, he drank tea and coffee, and soda-water and lemonade. But I mean he did not get tight. (Laughter.)

A diminutive box, said to be a model of the Frere Hotel, was then produced.

Mr. Patterson: Is that a model of the house in which we lived with Mrs Walshe?

Mr. Ewing: Well, its a *facsimile* of it.

The Magistrate: How many persons lived there?

Mr. Patterson: Well, your Honour, it was just like a rabbit burrow, from there being so many persons in the same lodgings. (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner: I object to the model being put in unless it is proved.

Mr. Patterson: The box is not going to an exhibition but I just want to show to the Court where Mrs. Walshe and I were when the *tamasha* occurred. (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner: What are you?—I am a sub-engineer in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. I am in Bombay on leave, and have been in Mrs. Walshe's hotel since the 17th of March.

Mr. Turner: Do you owe Mrs. Walshe any money?—I owe Mrs. Walshe for my lodging. I owe her about a hundred rupees; but she has not sent her bill yet.

Mr. Turner: Did you not tell Mrs. Walshe that you could not afford to pay her?—She has not presented her bill to me for payment; and no conversation occurred between me and Mrs. Walshe since I paid her bill in March last, which was an amount of Rs. 45.

Mr. Turner: When you came out to the door of your room, did you see the altercation?—I did not come out of my room until the altercation was over. I met Mrs. Walshe again in the passage downstairs, where she told me about the row.

Mr. Turner: Hearing the altercation, you went to the door?—Yes, as I heard very loud talking going on, I stood near the door, which was ajar.

Mr. Turner: Mr. Patterson was very excited at the time, I suppose?

Mr. Ewing: Well, I don't think so, for he said to me, "Hallo, old chap, where are you off to?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner: Where was Mr. Patterson's room?—On the tip-top-floor. I used to go to his rooms, but I never saw him tipsy.

Mr. Turner: Are you a Blue Ribbonite?

Mr. Ewing: No, I am not a Blue Ribbonite; but I can take my glass of beer and peg of whiskey all the same. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patterson: If I had been pegging at all, you could have smelt it.

Mr. Ewing: Of course I would have smelt it off you at once. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patterson: When you came to the door, did you not see the niggers lambasting me?—Yes, I saw a whole lot of them trying to take your box out of your hands.

The next witness was Thomas George Charter.

Mr. Patterson: Mrs. Walshe accuses me of having Mr. Wandron in my room, having been thrown there with a bottle of whisky under his arm. Now, is that true?—Well, I saw Mr. Wandron in Patterson's room on Monday afternoon, and I think he had a peg too much.

Mr. Patterson: What state did you see him in?—He was evidently recovering from his liquor. I saw him standing in the doorway of Mr. Patterson's room. He had been having a bath, and was perfectly wet. The water was dripping off him at the time.

Mr. Patterson: Was he facing the room or the passage?—I think he was facing the passage.

Mr. Patterson: Who lives opposite me within four feet six inches?—Mrs. Oodley.

Mr. Patterson: Who lives at the end?—I don't know the names exactly, as I know very few persons in Bombay.

Mrs. Walshe, cross-examined by Mr. Patterson: This model is nothing like my boarding-house. At the time of the assault I was not on the staircase.

Mr. Turner: Mrs. Walshe has already given her statements on that point.

Mr. Patterson: Look here Mister, don't interrupt me in what I have to say to witnesses. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patterson continues: When was it that I assaulted you?

Mrs. Walshe: After you assaulted the servants, you then assaulted me, and knocked me down three stairs, slapping me in the face when I got up.

Mr. Patterson: Which direction did the servants take after the *tamasha* was over?—I don't know. I can't say whether they went to the cookroom. They could not get your box, as you struck them in the chest and pushed them down.

Mr. Patterson: I wish to call the servant Jairam.

Mr. Turner: Jairam is on leave, having been allowed to go to his country by Mrs. Walshe, and I don't think his evidence is necessary, as it is a waste of public time.

Mr. Patterson: Your Worship, this is a false story, for the man was hid inside and stowed away when the inspector came up.

The next witness, a table-boy in the hotel, examined by Mr. Turner, said: I knew that Mr. Patterson owed Mrs. Walshe a sum of Rs. 12, and that he wanted to leave without paying it to her.

Mr. Turner: Did you ever see Mr. Patterson the worse for drink?

Mr. Patterson: I object to that question being asked, your worship. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Goetze, the next witness, said: I am one and a half year in Bombay, having been three years in India.

Mr. Patterson: Where were you before you came to Bombay?

Mrs. Goetze: I am not supposed to answer that question: it is nothing to you. Mind your own business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pattorson to the Magistrate: Your Worship this lady told me she was living with a gentleman in Rangoon.

Mrs. Goetze, indignant: Please, Sir, I am a married woman, and I can produce my papers, and this is a story, for I never saw Mr. Patterson before. I shall take you up for those words. Shame on you, Mr. Patterson.

The Magistrate: Mr. Patterson, this is out of order. You are here to answer a summons of assault.

James William Love, another witness, said: I remember Saturday night, the 5th of April. On that occasion Mr. Wandron came into Patterson's room, about 11 p. m., quite drunk, with a bottle of liquor in his hand. He woke up Mr. Patterson and asked him to have a peg.

Mr. Patterson: Yes, your Worship, he pulled me out of my bed by the leg. (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner: What are you, Mr. Love?—I a man assistant in Messrs. Phillips and Company. I have been in Mrs. Walshe's hotel for about six months. I was about a fortnight living with Mr. Patterson. I don't remember Mr. Patterson drinking a single drop from about the 4th or 5th of April. I used to go to my business about 8 o'clock in the morning, and return late in the evening.

As Mr. Patterson wished to have the evidence of the servant Jairam in support of his not having assaulted Mrs. Walshe, the case was postponed till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—750 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 23 bales wool, T Chimandas; 35 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 104 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 87 bales hemp, T Laljee; 100 bales cotton, M Bhimjee; 108 bales cotton, Assaria Koresee; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 35 bales wool, P Jewraz; 3 bales twist, C Premchund; 503 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales silk waste, Haym and David; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, and 34 bales goathair, S G Sheeraz and Co; 83 bales wool, H M Abba.

Eton s—1,100 cwts bone meal, E Purdina; 260 bales cotton, Teleckchund and Shaporjee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Bokhara s—3 cases woollen carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 6½ cwts ivory, R Chuterbhoy.

Peninsular s—1,700 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 290 cwts dry ginger, H Goculdass; 310 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee; 250 cwts olibanum, A Joosub; 235 cwts olibanum, H Dossa; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 112 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales hides, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 67 bales skin, E Ganji and Co; 36 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 51 bales skin, Owen and Okell; 360 cwts cloves, L Chuttoo; 13 cases bristles, Ernsthausen and Co; 41 bales skin and 140 cwts dry ginger, C Muljee; 82 cwts olibanum, and 27 cwts fishmaws, H Peerbhoy and Co; 1,819 cwts sandalwood, N Framjee; 52 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydal Hall s—265 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 30 cwts gum, F Hurst; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 530 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Bellagio s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 4,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, and 7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1,600 cwts, myrabollams, &c, H Gokuldass; 18,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall s—8,001 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Clio s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bryn Glass s—440 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 22 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 550 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Kent s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drummond s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Clan Drummond s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

John Bright s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts poppyseeds, J C Bushby and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 650 cwts horns, K Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co; 8,916 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,040 cwts gingellyseed, and 3,757 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,999 cwts gingellyseed, and 620 cwts dry copras, Tod Durant and Co.

Peninsular s—5,940 cwts linseed, and 2,973 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 2 bales skin, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Donar s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lord Londonderry s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, 1,543 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 groundnuts and 1,000 cwts tilseed, John L. Kersten; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 17 tons oldiron pieces, R. Tyabjee and Co; 275 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.,

Rotherfield s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, G. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bryn Glass, s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 698 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

Kent s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 515 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—60 bales twist, N J Ebram; 7 cwts peacock feathers, A Joosub; 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 75 cwts oplate, 28 cwts fennel seed 75 cwts olibanum, 13 cwts kismiss, and 12 cwts jurdaloo, Yue Lun Ching; 21 bales twist, L Cutchra; 100 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, C Ebram; 172 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, E Noordin & Co; 375 cwts onion, The Onion Co.

Bagno s—100 bales twist, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 41 bales cotton, H Adum Esmall and Co; 112 cwts oplate, 50 cwts olibanum, and 21 cwts gingelly seeds, Yue Lun Ching; 19 cwts fennyel seeds, 67 cwts cloves, 9 cwts gum, and 4 cases rosa oil &c., M M Esoobhoy; 375 cwt onion, A Moosa; 200 beles twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Jamshedjee Bros and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, L Cutchara; 300 bales twist, K M Heeramanak and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 61 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 275 bales twist, E J Abraham; 11 bales twist, Tata and Co; 38 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

Malwa s—14 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Bisagno s—287 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran's—140 bales swist, David Sassoon and Co; 900 bales cotton, and 5 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Secundra s—386 bales cotton, R Luckmandas; 100 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

THERE is some talk of a railway worked by electricity, connecting St. Petersburg with Archangel, spanning a wide stretch of country between the Baltic and the White Sea. The project is said to be backed by Archangel interests. The plan is to furnish the current from a series of generating stations distributed along the line. The distance is something over 500 miles, and the estimated cost a little over 3,000 per mile, including rolling stock.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, May 6.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	29·720	+ ·003	+ ·018	WNW	9	85·2	108·0	83·1	+6·3	26	...	...	1·76	—0·27a
Agra ...	29·729	— ·009	+ ·013	N W	6	90·2	112·0	83·4	+4·8	26	...	...	0·53	—0·64a
Allahabad ...	29·669	— ·054	— ·053	WN W	4	90·3	111·9	79·6	+3·1	21	...	...	0·15	—0·83a
Jhansi ...	29·733	— ·009	+ ·027	N W	5	94·7	113·0	89·9	+10·2	26	...	...	0·71	—0·77b
Jacobabad ...	29·696	+ ·047	+ ·016	Calm	1	86·1	101·4	78·3	+3·8	39	...	...	0·07	—0·65c
Karachi ...	29·842	— ·040	+ ·063	W S W	13	79·9	89·7	73·8	—2·4	82	...	...	0·04	—2·41d
Ajmere ...	29·807	— ·005	+ ·072	N E	6	89·8	99·3	79·6	+3·7	22	...	...	0·15	—1·81e
Deesa ...	29·818	— ·027	+ ·035	W NW	10	89·8	105·4	73·8	—1·3	31	...	...	0·08	—0·35b
Rajkot ...	29·850	— ·033	+ ·037	N N W	14	83·3	103·3	78·5	+5·6	70	10	...	0·05	—0·45b
Neemuch ...	29·799	— ·021	+ ·047	N W	8	87·6	107·0	77·6	+3·0	28	10	...	0·04	—0·76f
Indore ...	29·777	— ·039	+ ·021	NN W	6	90·8	106·9	77·0	+3·9	14	...	...	0·34	—0·96g
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	29·734	— ·047	— ·012	N	3	89·7	109·5	74·1	—1·5	23	1	...	1·68	—0·99b
Hoshangabad ...	29·771	— ·041	— ·005	WN W	5	91·9	111·0	87·5	+9·7	29	7	...	0·56	—1·23
Khandwa ...	29·776	— ·055	...	N E	6	89·3	111·2	78·8	+1·4	24	...	...	0·92	—0·50g
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	29·686	— ·032	— ·041	NNW	5	97·7	113·2	86·0	+7·1	17	2	...	0·45	—2·44c
Amraoti ...	29·721	— ·045	— ·025	NNE	7	95·5	112·8	83·7	+6·4	12	2	...	0·59	—1·68c
Akola ...	29·740	— ·027	— ·031	NNW	8	93·6	114·5	81·3	+4·0	14	...	...	0·88	—1·12h
Surat ...	29·824	— ·050	— ·024	N N W	L	84·6	102·7	73·0	—2·5	60	6	...	...	—0·28c
Malegaon ...	29·781	— ·021	— ·015	N W	12	93·0	109·3	81·6	+8·9	56	...	...	0·17	—1·46b
Bombay ...	29·827	— ·028	— ·051	NNW	14	84·1	89·1	78·8	—0·3	77	4	...	0·01	—0·86c
Poona ...	29·786	— ·030	— ·040	N W	12	88·7	108.3	72·9	+2·8	18	2	...	1·28	—0·99c
Sholapur ...	29·767	+ ·007	— ·032	W	11	91·8	112·2	83·9	+5·2	26	7	...	0·62	—1·78
Ratnagiri ...	29·857	+ ·002	— ·006	S	9	84·9	89·9	77·4	—0·4	68	1	...	0·01	—1·01c
Belgaum ...	29·858	+ ·036	— ·005	S W	5	75·3	101·9	69·7	+2·7	80	6	...	2·35	—1·63e
Goa ...	29·864	— ·003	...	S SW	4	85·0	89·0	82·0	...	96	8	...	0·05	—0·04c
Karwar ...	29·873	+ ·035	— ·008	W	4	84·0	90·3	81·2	+2·8	72	4	...	1·92	—1·55h
Mangalore ...	29·875	+ ·004	— ·019	W SW	4	87·0	91·3	80·9	2.0	81	10	...	6·63	+2·20i
Calicut ...	29·890	+ ·019	— ·007	S S W	9	81·7	91·8	77·0	...	80	...	0·05	12·92	+1·70c
Cochin ...	...	...	...	Calm	F	76·9	90·3	73·1	—5·2	82	10	0·16	15·47	—1·23j
Bangalore ...	29·874	+ ·021	— ·061	WS W	6	70·9	93·8	67·9	—2·5	78	8	0·09	6·28	—0·26c
Secunderabad .	29·749	— ·023	— ·083	WS W	6	86·5	107·8	82·2	+5·7	55	2	...	1·15	—2·27g
Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	29·783	+ ·019	— ·044	S W	8	82·0	106.5	54·9	—12·2	64	5	1·0	3·70	+0·40d
Cuddapah ...	29·731	— ·035	...	N E	...	87·3	106·8	82.5	...	50	2	...	4·88	—2·64b
Madras ...	29·742	— ·033	— ·103	S S W	13	87·8	90·3	82·5	+2·1	71	4	...	15·59	—9·54
Coimbatore ...	29·851	+ ·024	— ·040	W SW	10	76·0	95·2	67·3	—6·8	85	7	1·72	7·22	—1·18c
Trichinopoly ...	29·797	+ ·011	— ·071	W SW	9	82·7	105·7	76·3	—2·4	58	10	...	6·80	—6·82k
Negapatam ...	29·780	+ ·016	— ·068	W NW	7	86·3	96·1	78·8	—1·8	59	7	...	19·07	—14·78
Colombo (4th)...	29·883	+ ·005	...	S W	12	85·5	88·2	80·0	...	78	7	0.03	38·97	—4·131

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy.
a Hot wind. b Fine clear weather. c Fine weather with passing clouds. d Dark gloomy weather e Dust haze. f Very Sultry. g Sultry. h Nor'wester. i Thunder and lightning at distance. j Sea rising. k Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. l Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has increased in the Punjab, the Indus Vally, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also locally at Bellary, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly, but has decreased elsewhere. The changes in either direction are generally small. Readings are very high to the south-west of the Malabar Coast and very low in the Central and the North-West Provinces. The baric gradients are somewhat more steep than what they were yesterday over nearly the whole country, but to the southwards of latitude 16° they appear to be very steep. The barometer marks above the average in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and Central India, and below it in all other districts. Abnormals point to the existence of two depressions, one in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay and the other over the Madras Presidency, the centre of which appears somewhere to the eastwards of Madras. South westerly winds are generally predominant in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, but over the rest of the country north-westerly winds obtain. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been above the average at Delhi, Rajkot, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Calicut, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinoply, and this morning's observations show that winds are increasing in force at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Bangalore and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is 7° to 10° above the mean of the season at Allahabad, Jhansi, Akola and Sholapur, and the highest maximum readings recorded were 114° at Akola and 113° at Amraoti, Nagpur, Jhansi and Cawnpore. Nights are excessively hot at Jhansi, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bellary. Humidity appears to be rising at some few places, and skies appear to be cloudy in several districts. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Coimbatore and Bellary, and only light showers at Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore. Weather is cloudy in most districts. A small local abnormal barometric depression exists over Bombay, and winds of more than the average strength are probably between Ratnagiri and the Gulf of Cutch. The weather in the Madras Presidency is somewhat disturbed, and moderately strong winds are likely to blow on and off the Coromandel Coast. Conditions appear to be slightly favourable for more light rain on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The mail steamer Peninsular, which arrived in harbour on the 4th, reports as follows:—"Leaving Aden experienced light easterly to north-easterly winds up to latitude 17-09 N, long. 64-59 E, and thence to arrival light northerly winds and fine weather with passing clouds." S. S. Teheran, which arrived in harbour from Mauritius on the 4th instant, experienced light south-westerly winds with overcast sky and squally weather, with rain at times from latitude 0·58 N, longitude 64·8 E, on the 28th, to about latitude 8·32 N, longitude 67·36 E, at midnight on the 30th April, and thence to port light to moderate north-west winds and passing clouds.

G. M. ROBINSON,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's Turret-ship Magdala left the Government Dock yesterday.

THE steam-ship Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain H J Retson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Moonstone, 1,360 tons, Captain J. W. C. Martyr, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain C. G. Kayser, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo and Mr. G. F. Roller as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain R S Maclachlan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Mr. M. Jamnadass and one Subedar as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain H Shoumacker arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 63 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Teheran		....	A	P & O S N Co.
" C. Drummond	1904	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
" Taif	878	Schoumackr	E	Hajee Cassum.
" Harewood	1664	Thompson	F	Volkart Brothers
" John Bright	1739	Walker	H	The Bombay Co.
" Rydal Hall	2139	Jenkins	K	E Bates & Co
" Rotherfield	1843	McFer	L	Mackintosh & Co.
" Emir	2610	Robson	M	K. Nixon & Co
" C. Branch	1645	Retson	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Moonstone	1360	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
" Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Q	M. Maritimes.
" Pemba	987	Gimblet	Ibis	B. I. S. N. Co.
ALONG SIDE.				
" Bryn Glass	1503	Bethel	...	......
" Elton	1745	Newcomb	...	......
HARBOUR WALL.				
" Poonani		......		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Methley Hall	2186	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
" Arabia	2313	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	2044	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Besagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni.
" Peninsular	2700	Wyate	5	P & O S N Co.
" Donar	1041	Kuhn	6	Glade & Co.
" Malwa	1694	Nantes	7	P & O S N Co
" Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
" Secundra	1691	Black	9	B I S N Co.
" Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	10	Glade & Co.
" Ursa	1796	Phippen	12	C. Edulji.
" N. Hall	2139	Gavin	13	E. Bates & Co.
" Kent	1120	Johnson	16	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Taif (s)	Schoumacker	Mauritius, April 22.
	Sirdhana (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Cedar Branch (s)	Retson	Karachi.
	Moonstone (s)	Martyr	Genoa.
	Byculla (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Taif, for Port Natal and Delagoa Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
" Ehrenfels, Kayser, for Hamburg, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Baugh, Captain, 21st Ma Infy, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Nelson, Captain, Bo, retiring, from Poona.

MAY 6.

Jackson, Major, Bo N Lanc, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Harrison, Lieut, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kirkee.
Priestley, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Lancers, off leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Captain A. K. LESLIE, Commanding.

Bombay, 7th May, 1890.

1. The Order appointing Lieut. J. Sanders Slater to be Acting Adjutant is hereby cancelled.

2. Lieut. Slater is granted one month's leave of absence from the 8th instant.

By order,
A. K. LESLIE, Captain,
Commanding B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(The *Gazette of India*, Calcutta, May 3.)

Major D. W. K. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, Resident at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr H S Talbot, Executive Engineer, Gwalior State, Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India for seven months.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Lane, Superintendent, class IV, 1st grade, is allowed special leave for six months.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Mr. B. Egerton, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted three months' privilege leave.

M. R. Bean is appointed to be a Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Punjab Circle.

Mr. Vinayak Karnanand is appointed to be a Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Bombay Circle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Laona s—31 cases lubricating oil, J. Hormusjee; 126 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 100 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—15 cases school slates, E. Esoobjee.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—102 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee.
Beatrice s—1 hogshead brandy, Peroshaw and Co.
Cedar Branch s—34 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally; 46 cases confectionery, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 10 cases confectionery, L Adamjee; 60 drums linseed oil, E Essobjee; 6 packages earthenware, G Poonja; 50 cases ale, Ewart, Latham and Co; 10 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—250 cases stearine candles, The Bombay Co; 32 packages glassware, M Curremsee; 125 boxes candles, A Hiptoolaboy; 750 cases candles, Benn Ashley and Co; 10 cases soap, N S Dawood; 60 packages glassware, E Peermahomed.
Cedar Branch s—31 cases glassware, C Naup.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—18 cases glassware, G H Cullean; 15 cases glassware, D Dewraz; 90 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 3 packages glassware, F Mahomed Russee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4 cases soap, Alois Schieger; 21 cases aniline dye, C Mooljee; 30 cases aniline dye, Narayen and Co; 30 cases scented soap, M Hajee Gunee; 25 cases anilinedye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 4 cases soap, A Mahomed Khimsee; 108 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 64 packages writing paper, A A Rahim and Co; 20 bales printing paper, B Shapoorjee.
Imperator s—12 packages soap, K Ebramjee; 6 cases notepapers, J H Giga.

FROM BATOUM.

Arbib Brothers s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Paroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

JUST RECEIVED Tea sets in ornamental Gold and Colours for 6 persons in 15 pieces from Rs. 6-14. Also Toilet sets and Dinner sets in Kioto. SHROFF BROTHERS.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED new improved heavy AIR GUNS No and 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Lead shot at 100 yds. Large bore with case complete Rs. 85. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED an experienced Native PIECE GOOD SALESMAN for Karachi.—Apply by letter to the BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a young Englishman in Bombay. Any position of trust. Is tall, of good appearance, &c., and has held a very responsible post for two years in the country. Highest references and testimonials. E. P., office of this paper.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and H. Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwala's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

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GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Light Victoria, two years in use. Apron and Rain Covers, also Waler Mare, rising nine, believed sound, quiet, no vice, English Harness. Turnout Rs. 650 Apply 144, care of this paper.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOAT FOR SALE.—Newly and well-built 21 feet long by 5 feet broad. Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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TENNIS, TENNIS.—AYRES' CHAMPION BALLS 1890, Rs. 9-8 per doz. Champion Bats, Rs. 12, English Nets from Rs. 6 to 9, Calf Spring Wristlets, Annas 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

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"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

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MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.

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All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ½ oz. to 2,500 lbs.

FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.

Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,

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THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

MONEY appears to be rather dearer in the centre of finance, Reuter's London telegram of last evening reporting an advance in the market rates of discount to the extent of ½ per cent. on short London Bills, and of ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 and 2⅜ per cent., respectively; and Consols remained at the reduced quotation of 97⅞. There was a rumour in the bazaar this afternoon that Bar Silver was ⅛d. lower in London; but as this was rife before to-day's opening telegrams could have been received, general credence was not given to the report, and meantime the price of the metal according to Reuter and private messages still stood last evening at 46 ⅜d. per oz. Rupee Securities were unchanged at Friday's rates of £76 for Fours and £78 for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108½. Paris quotations come unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats firm; the day's sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales, but including 1,500 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all but the most distant position, in which the advance was 1-32d., the range of prices being from 6 13-32d. for May deliveries, to 6 5-32d. for September-October. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday still stood at 12 cents; but August Futures were 4 points higher at 11·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the total figures for arrivals to date give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts...	4,000	5,400	6,900
Two days' do.	7,000	8,000	10,900
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,655,000	5,414,200	5,265,900

With a slight improvement in demand to-day, the tone of this market was still quiet here, and only a moderate business transpired, while prices declined Re .1 to Rs. 2 per candy for all descriptions excepting Bengal, previous rates for which are maintained. Of the day's sales, which amounted to nearly 2,500 bales, about half consisted of Bengals, at Rs. 187-93; and Julgaum, at Rs. 190½; the balance being of Viramgaum, at Rs. 189½; Veraval, at Rs. 173-90; Bhira, at Rs. 208-11; Dhulia, at Rs. 183; Oojein, at Rs. 180; and Vingorla, at Rs. 190-2 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm to-day, and a considerable business has been done for export; but prices are quite unchanged from the quotations which we gave last evening.

SEEDS also have been firm in tone; but transactions have been upon only a moderate scale, and we repeat yesterday's quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	27,950	bales.
Wheat	92,857	cwts.
Linseed	30,850	"
Rapeseed	10,404	"
Gingelly	6,067	"
Poppy Seed	8,743	"
Groundnuts	2,304	"
Castor Seed	6,631	"

FREIGHTS continue unchanged as to quotations, and weak as to the tone of the market. We quote Cotton to Liverpool, for immediate shipment, at 19s.; and Wheat at 18s. 4½d. to 18s. 3d. per ton. For May shipment to Hull, Wheat would be taken at 19s.; and for immediate shipment to Antwerp, Cotton and Poppy Seed are quoted at 18s. 9d., and Seeds generally and Wheat, at 18s.3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at last evening's final rates, but on advices being received from Calcutta reporting weakness on that market, rates here began to recede, and at one time Banks would not quote a drawing rate, ready or forward. We have steadied somewhat this afternoon, with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5⅛d. ready, and 1s. 5 27-32d. for June delivery. Forward Telegraphic is reported to have been placed at the current quotations for ready. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 11-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5⅛d	"
Francs do.	187½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated a good deal to-day, and part of the previous advance has been lost. The cash price for Fours reached 103 5-16 in the earlier part of the day, while for this month's account as high as 103½ was for a time, the quotation; but with a weaker feeling in Exchange and rumours of a smart decline in Silver, a reaction set in and 103½ was the closing price for Money, and 103¼ for Account 105 nominal remains the quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been rather more dealt in to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 50 in Albert Edward Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 45 in Sholapore; of Rs. 40 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 20 each in James Greaves and Western India; of Rs. 10 in Empress; of Rs. 7½ in Jamshed; of Rs. 5 in Ripon; of Rs. 4 in Connaught; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 6.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here to-day.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Melpomene left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ " "	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. "	78
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	46⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Elephant Point.—Penang cable interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted by the Galveston route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	6	12	55	1	14
Suez	6	2	25	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	17	...	3

Difference in Longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSLEY—April 26, at Okayti Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of Herbert Charles Crosley, of a son.
GARRETT—April 25, at Kodaikanal, the wife of A H Garret, Esq., of a daughter.
JOHNSON—April 24, at Benares, the wife of F Godschalk Johnson, Esq (late XIth Hussars), of a son.

DEATHS.

BENSON—April 28, Emilia Adeline, the eldest daughter of C Benson, Madras.
McINERNY—April 21, at Gulistan-Karez, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Michael McInerny, D P W., aged 47 years.
PHILLIPS—April 22, at Jhelum, Edward Phillips, Senior aged 73 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890.

A BOLD proposal is made by a writer whose initials are "E. J. B." in the *Asiatic Quarterly* to trade away nine British possessions with Foreign Powers against six possessions of no great value to them, but situated in inconvenient proximity to our colonies. To begin with the United States, with which relations are dangerously strained owing to the American pretension to a monopoly of the seal fishery in Behring Straits. This perilous conflict of claims and interests has arisen since the acquisition of Alaska by the United States in 1867, when it was ceded by Russia for a consideration. The writer asserts somewhat positively that Alaska is of no value to the States except as a base for the fishing industry. The area of the territory is little short of 600,000 square miles, the third of which has an arctic climate. But 25,000 square miles are capable of cultivation, and are at present covered with forests of cedar, pine, and fir. The proposal is to acquire this immense domain for the 8,000 square miles of British Honduras, which has a trade of half a million sterling. The mahogany forests yet unfelled, and the mineral resources which are as yet unworked, combined with the geographical advantages of the position of the Panama Canal when finished, would, it is argued, make British Honduras of great value to the Americans; the absorption of Mexico and the Central American States would be facilitated. On the other hand the Canadian Dominion would be rounded off and so aggrandized that it could hold its own alongside the United States. Whether this is an object for which the United States would be willing to co-operate with Canada is a matter on which we should like to have the opinion of Mr. Goldwin Smith. Meanwhile we may glance at the proposal to put an end to the secular controversy with France about the fishery rights on the coast of Newfoundland by giving the French the island of Dominica in the West Indies, which is situated between the two French islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe. It was formerly a French possession; it has a healthy climate, and its area is larger than the Isle of Wight. Whether it would suit the French to give up fisheries in stormy seas which train 10,000 Breton Frenchmen for the navy, in order to acquire a West India island in which slavery is no longer permissible, seems open to doubt. Then there are the French settlements in New Caledonia, and pretensions to the New Hebrides which conflict with the Australian Munroe doctrine. The writer says frankly that the British democracy would regard the idea of a war with France for those significant islands as intolerable, but he holds that the growing volume of Australian sentiment will force our hands. We should therefore exchange Gambia on the West African coast against the Australasian islands. Gambia is shut off from the interior of Africa by the French possessions of which the capital is Port St. Louis. Senegal is flourishing, and Gambia is not. The latter country in French hands would share the prosperity of Senegal and would largely add to it. The River Gambia, four miles broad at the mouth, and eight miles across further on, is navigable for steamers for one hundred and fifty miles, and would give the French access to their territories on the upper waters of the Niger. Similar reasons suggest the exchange of the Gold Coast and Lagos for the Portuguese possessions in East Africa which are now rendered very precarious by the near neighbourhood of German and British Colonies. The Gold Coast is three hundred and fifty miles long, with twenty-nine thousand square miles of territory. The trade is £700,000 per annum. The Lagos coast line extends a hundred and fifty miles further; it has a good harbour, and a trade of a million sterling with the interior. The possession of these countries, within easy reach of Lisbon, would enable Portugal to concentrate her efforts on West Africa, where she already possesses extensive settlements. It is admitted, however, that in mere area these territories are infinitesimal as compared to the possession on the East Coast of Africa, which Portugal is expected to give up. Coming to Germany, it is proposed that Germany should cede her share of New Guinea in exchange for Walfich Bay, without which Damara and Namaqualand are useless to the Germans. The susceptibilities of the Australian colonists are assigned as a sufficient reason for not abandoning to Germany the comparatively valueless strip of New Guinea which we now hold. The harbour of Walfich Bay would enable the Germans to utilise their possessions in that region. What would Germany take to abandoning the rights she has acquired *per fas aut nefas* in Zanzibarian East Africa, until lately a British Protectorate in all but name? The writer thinks that Heligoland and some island in the Antilles, which might serve as a coaling station on the Panama route, would be a fair exchange for the territories which Major Wissman and Emin Pasha are now endeavouring to organise and extend. Heligoland is frequented in the summer by fourteen thousand Germans who go there to bathe; their patriotism would be gratified by bathing under the German flag. There is a further consideration. In a new war with France Heligoland would be a watch-tower giving notice of an approach of the French fleet to menace the German coast. There remains Holland, which claims part of Borneo and part of New Guinea. Why should not Dutch rights in these islands be acquired in exchange for Demerara, which was a Dutch colony until 1803, and has now a trade of three and a half millions sterling per annum? We should no doubt be parting with a prosperous colony for territories which have yet to be developed; but they are rich in every tropical product, and by their acquisition we would "propitiate the growing impatience of the Australians, and consolidate our Empire." Australian susceptibilities and Australian impatience loom large on "E. G. B.'s" horizon. All the same, if the United States, France, Portugal, Germany, and Holland, would agree to the exchanges suggested, and accept "E. G. B.'s" valuation of the territories to be traded one against the other—a good stroke of business would be done, and the anxieties of the Colonial Office considerably lightened.

WHEN General Caprivi, the new German Chancellor, tells the Prussian Diet that he means to discontinue Prince Bismarck's practice of having a "reptile press" in his service, he obviously does this under a keen sense of the mischief that may be done to Government by journals which claim to be recipients of its confidence. It is, we hope, neither irreverent nor irrelevant to argue from the judgment of the German Chancellor to the judgment of Providence in regard to journals of quite a different kind from the official press of Germany—we mean to that curious product of fugitive literature which is called the religious newspaper. Some remarkable specimens of this order of journalism have lately claimed recognition in Bombay, their pretensions to being in the confidence of Providence giving them a potency for bringing religion into ridicule which is obviously more dangerous to the cause which they pretend to have at heart than the best efforts of the confessedly reprobate. Their systematic violations of the code of good manners, to say nothing of the defamation clauses of the Penal Code, are perhaps the most venial of their offences, for we suppose that the *Pioneer* will be rather amused than offended by the recent registration of one of those eccentric papers of its belief that that journal was "the most godless paper under British rule," though whether a Shanghai journalist will bear with equal philosophy the epithet "infidel editor" is another question. We just chronicle the fact that during the past year or two the religious press of Bombay, as we believe it calls itself, has played pranks before the Penal Code of which some of the objects of its attention may not always care to be tolerant. To most of us the lucubrations of those whom Carlyle would good-naturedly have called "our reverend imbecile friends" would be simply amusing if there were no fear lest a good cause should suffer from the unwisdom of those who pretend to be its peculiar champions. Take for instance the strange piece of information lately given by one of those papers from a certain Mr. Wallace J. Gladwin, now travelling in America, that the failure of the wine crops in California is, in the belief of that seer and of thousands of other Christians, "in direct answer to prayer." The Jerry Cruncher of a "Tale of Two Cities" could alone appreciate the generosity of the pious thousands who seem, in that very original person's phrase, to have been "floppin'" against their neighbours' vineyards. To minds which it is the unctuous fashion to call unregenerate it seems a mean thing to pray that even the ungodly owner of a vineyard may suffer in his estate. Men with the courage of their convictions would have known what to do with a vineyard that stood in the way of their preaching. If they did not buy it up they might at least have broken it up, and taken the consequences of a conscientious act of marauding. But it is not the vine alone that Bombay religious journalism regards as an unclean thing. Anti-pyrin, which is largely coming into use as a substitute for quinine, is denounced in a recent issue of one of these papers as "one of the latest inventions of the devil for ruining the constitution in India," its primary offence being that it is not named in the Bible. The natural man would reply that whether the devil invented anti-pyrin or not, it is one of the many things which serve for the relief of man's estate, and that though it is not mentioned in the Bible, a good deal may be read about it in the Pharmacopœia. From all which we come to the conclusion that religion in India might well do without a religious press, just as in Germany the Government have concluded that a Governmental press is a compromising sham which had better be got rid of. This, of course, is said with all apologies to the "reptile press" of Germany for a comparison which may seem odious. The German "reptile" newspapers at least have not descended to imbecility.

IN October 1888 the Government of India appointed a Committee, of which Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant General, was President, to inquire into the system of accounts in force in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department. The object of Government in appointing the Committee was to see how far the amount of office work required from executive officers could be reduced so as to enable them to devote a greater portion of their time to the practical duties of their profession, which lie to a great extent out of doors, and of throwing such accounts as could not be dispensed with into a shape that should be, as far as possible, simple and intelligible to the officers who had to render them. The enquiry was certainly worth undertaking, for the Public Works has been slower than most departments to profit in this respect by an application of the principle of the division of labour. The Committee found a general consensus of opinion among the executive officers of the department that the accounts they were required to submit were over-elaborated, that the system of check and counter-check was carried to an annoying extent, and that the examiners' province had in certain cases been extended beyond the necessary requirements of account and audit. Government, it appears, from a resolution issued a few days ago, have accepted thirty out of forty-two of the recommendations of the Committee. The aim in nearly every case is a simplification of procedure, which the Government remark has been attained without any disposition to go further in the direction of change than is desirable. The "limitation of certificates and signatures" is one of the proposals which Government accept, and half of the recommendations accepted by Government relate to simplification of procedure in various directions. The Resolution does not indicate how far the Public Works Department in Bombay have contributed to these useful reforms. The Bombay Government proposed an adaptation of the principle of the system in force under the Railway Companies, under which the accounts are completely audited in the Executive Engineers' offices by a staff of travelling auditors, supervised and controlled by gazetted officers of the Accounts Department. By this means it was believed that material relief would be afforded to the Executive Engineers, who would thereby have more time for their strictly professional work. When Mr. Macdonald's Committee came to Bombay early in 1889 they at first looked askance at the scheme formulated by the local Government; but before they left they gave expression to the opinion that it ought to have a fair trial. It had, in the first instance, been tried as an experiment in one division for over a year, and it has since been sanctioned for the whole Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Mahableshwar, says:—Lord Harris is winning golden opinions from all the officials for his excellent methods of business. He has fixed days and hours for each of the secretaries, and the papers are promptly and thoroughly gone into and disposed of, and in the event of further light being required, put aside for the consideration of the Council. There is a regular Council day every Friday, and all outstanding matters are then brought forward, sifted, and decided. Lord Harris is said to show great fairness in hearing both sides, and great capacity for separating the real practical issue from its accidental circumstances, and a determination always to have all facts laid before him with perfect accuracy. The general opinion, so far, is that we are decidedly fortunate in our Governor.

MAJOR FERRIS, Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, has laid an information before the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad against the editor of the *Rajyabakhta*, a Bombay print, for defamation. A warrant has been issued and the defendant has been arrested, but was afterwards released on bail. It is rumoured that other British political officers in Kathiawar are about to take proceedings for defamation.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary from the camp of the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission, reports on the 19th ultimo:—"A letter was received from Kyaington from the Tswabwa, stating that Phya Pap, the Siamese rebel chief, has fled from Kyaington territory, pursued by a large force of Siamese, who have burnt three Kyaington villages. Rumour states that the Siamese are returning to Maukme territory, which they evacuated on the arrival of the Commission. We cross the Salween on the 21st of April, and reach Mone on the 26th. There have been constant shewers, and the heat is 99° in the tents.

IN connection with the alleged frauds up various banks in Calcutta, by a Jewish speculate it is understood that Government intend to pro cute Solomon for forgery of official documen connected with the opium system.

KHAN BAHADUR CURSETJI RASTAMJI, Chief Justice of Baroda, who had been staying at Tanna on long leave, was obliged to return and resume charge of his office before the expiration of the term of his leave in response to His Highness's call, on account of the unexpected paucity of hands in the judicial establishment there. A goodly number of his friends assembled at the station to witness his departure.

THE Lahore paper understands that the proposal that the local Veterinary School should be converted into a college with a veterinary department attached, has been disapproved by the Veterinary Board of Examiners to whom it was submitted. "If, as we understand," writes our contemporary, it was elicited that the college scheme would cost Rs. 25,000 annually, besides a sum of about Rs. 20,000 in building expenses, and that the staff would be altogether inadequate, we think the examiners were justified in regarding the scheme as premature. We do not see, moreover, how the teaching at the proposed college could be continuously carried on by veterinary officers always liable to be hurried off into the districts to superintend horse-breeding operations. The rejection of the scheme will, we suppose, be a disappointment to the Agricultural Department; but the examiners could hardly have decided otherwise.

THE Grand Duke Constantine's poem, addressed o the young men of Russia, has been received by hem with great enthusiasm. A Vienna correspondent sends a prose translation; "My friend and my brother, whose trials are so many, whose griefs are so sore, whoever thou art, do not despair, for God knows all, both all the wrong and all the misery. Our sacred ideal is desecrated and shattered, and the blood of innocence is flowing everywhere. Yet give not up. All obstacles must fall. Holy freedom shall tear the crown of thorns from off her brow. She shall burst her chains asunder, shake the cross from off her shoulders, and reign at last triumphant. This, my friends, is no poet's dream, no vain hope. Look about you! evil is rampant everywhere; deepest night surrounds us. The Fatherland is weakened by suffering and steeped in blood, and turns its tearful eyes to heaven and begs for mercy. I am the tempter of fate. Capricious Destiny has given me wealth, and honour, and power. What are they to me? The cold dark grave will swallow all. But nature's gifts are costlier. To me she has given song. I will cheer you to the battle against evil. I ask you not to receive me for the blood which courses through my veins, but because I, too, am prepared to give my life for the good and glory of our common mother Russia."

THERE is no longer (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) any doubt that the agitation among the Jews for defining with absolute distinctness the relation of the Chief Rabbi to the United Synagogue, and his position in regard to the control of public worship, is rapidly extending. Whenever the definition is formally attempted, it will proceed in two directions—the restriction of the power of the Chief Rabbi, and the concession of a certain autonomy to congregations. This movement is, considering the character and traditions of the Jews, the most important which agitates London religious circles. It has now an organisation—as yet only in its infancy—devoted to its promotion. This organisation would at once deprive the Chief Rabbi of the absolute power of regulating and controlling matters of synagogue discipline and ritual, and vest the power of regulation in a representative board, acting in concert with the Chief Rabbi, and would further give to each synagogue the power—by a three-fourths majority—to make alterations in the order of service and ritual, the representative board, however, to have a power of veto.

THE *Daily News* writes:—Economic questions are not much in the way of the scientific botanists at Kew, but the Director is tempted by certain documents on the subject of Indian sugar cultivation, that have been forwarded to him from the India House, to hint that India has no business to grow sugar at all. As he observes, if natural conditions were allowed their free play sugar production—meaning apparently the production of sugar from the sugar-cane—would be confined to the tropics. This is not in accordance with the opinions of other authorities. Messrs. Travers and Co., for example, express the opinion that with sufficiently improved cultivation and machinery, our Indian Empire might readily supply the world with sugar. On the other hand, Messrs. Travers themselves, in a letter to the India Office, draw attention to the singular fact that "German granulated," a small dry white crystal sugar made direct from the beetroot, is now actually being shipped from Hamburg to India, so that the ryots will not have Mauritius only to compete with at home. We are told that this sugar costs about sixteen shillings per hundredweight, laid down in Bombay, and that the bounty on the export does not exceed sixpence to ninepence a hundredweight, a sum too small to have any very appreciable effect."

THE British Chamber of Commerce in Paris state that the new laws requiring the sons of foreign parents born in France to serve in the army have occasioned a painful feeling among English residents in France, the more especially as the measure is retrospective, and applies to those born since 1869. The various proposals recently made to put special impositions upon foreign residents have necessarily increased the uneasy feeling. Various bills with this object are now before the Chamber. One proposes to require registration with payment of an annual fee, by foreigners residing either permanently or temporarily. Another proposes an annual tax of 24f. per head on all foreigners, a military tax on aliens between the ages of 21 and 45 years if not in the army, and one of 50f. a year on foreign workmen, to be paid by the employer. The authors of one of these bills, have endeavoured to justify their proposals by the examples of foreign countries, but have been compelled to admit, after inquires made through the French Consuls, that no special tax on foreigners exists in England, Portugal, Italy, or Belgium.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE LABOURERS.

FURTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

BERLIN, MAY 6.

The Emperor William, opening the German Reichstag to-day, urged the necessity for passing further laws for the protection of the workmen, who are for whom he maintained, provided their strongest support in opposing the overthrow of existing order.

His Majesty also announced that a Bill dealing with the Army would be introduced before the Reichstag in October.

CAPTAIN CASATI TO REJOIN EMIN PASHA.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Captain Casati, the Italian officer who was with Emin Pasha in the interior, and who was expected to join the Italian East-African Company, now in course of formation, under the presidency of Signor Filionardi, formerly Italian Consul at Zanzibar, has declined to join his countrymen, and has decided to take service with the German Expedition.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GERMAN COLONIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Captain Casati, one of Emin's party relieved by Mr. Stanley, has joined the German Colonial Service.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said Government was sending the resolutions of the Berlin Conference to the Indian Government, recommending them to their consideration in connection with the amendment of the Indian Factory Law.

THE SULTAN ABDULLAH.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Baron De Worms, replying to a question, said Government cannot sanction the return of Sultan Abdullah to the Malay Peninsula.

SUNDAY LABOUR.

He also said that Lord Knutsford will consult with Sir Cecil Smith, the Governor of the Straits, and Sir George Des Voeux, Governor of Hongkong, relative to Sunday labour at Hongkong and Singapore.

RECEPTION TO MR. STANLEY AND PARTY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Stanley and his companions attended a monster reception of the Geographical Society at Albert Hall yesterday. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were present.

Mr. Stanley described the geographical results of his journey.

The Prince of Wales presented him with a special gold medal of the Society, and bronze ones to his companions.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

To-day the Conference had a morning sitting. Three resolutions were adopted.

The first was about Abkari. Professor Tilak reviewed the recent resolution of the Government of India and the Administration Reports of the Department, pointing out from these that though the Government, as such, were desirous of checking intemperance, departmental officers in their zeal to show successful results committed blunders, and defeated the object of Government. He proposed, and Mr. Nagpurker of Sholapur seconded, that the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks should be gradually reduced to a safe minimum; that the power of determining the number and localities of liquor shops should be entrusted to local boards and municipalities subject to the control of Collectors and Commissioners; and that the minimum guarantee clause should be omitted from the license of liquor contractors. These proposals elicited a very hot discussion, in which representatives from most of the districts took part. An amendment was suggested that the use of liquor should be declared an offence punishable with imprisonment or whipping. The unreasonable nature of this amendment was at once pointed out by several speakers, and there were only five persons in favor of it. Another amendment was to the effect that Government should help caste punchayets in carrying out their decisions against those sinning against abstinence. This was also lost, and the original proposals were then adopted.

The second proposition was to the effect that the Municipal Acts should be amended so as to enable Municipalities to vest the executive administration in one officer. This was lost by a majority.

The third proposition was that his Excellency the Governor should be requested to receive a deputation from this Conference, and permit them to place before him the wants and wishes of the people. In regard to necessary reforms in the working of the several Departments it was stated that if a full statement of our wants and wishes could be thus authoritatively placed before his Excellency in the early days of the commencement of his Excellency's rule, much good would come out.

The president, in opening the proceedings of the day, said that if as they intended they left large questions of principle for the deliberations of the Congress and confined their work to the administration of the Province, they would be rendering valuable service to Government and to the public. It was in this spirit that the several resolutions must be discussed. This suggestion was received with acclamation, and followed in the settlement of the resolutions.

THE BENGAL SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

Mr. Stevens, Commissioner of Patna, acts as Chief Secretary, Bengal Government, during Sir John Edgar's absence on leave.

CHANGE OF A MILITARY DESIGNATION.

The designation of District Staff Officers are to be changed from first and second class to Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, respectively.

THE BREACH OF THE STAMP ACT CASE.

Mr. Porter, the Magistrate, has decided that as the total sums for which the Rev. H. N. Hackett gave unstamped receipts was made up of sums under twenty rupees, he cannot sanction a prosecution.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent wrote on the 18th April:—

The series of lectures on Indian Art that is being delivered by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., may be considered very timely. The increase in the exports of silverware that may be expected to follow the removal of the duty, renders it necessary that workers and dealers should carefully study Mr. Clarke's remarks, based as they are upon long experience and accurate knowledge. The first of the addresses was delivered before the Applied Art Section of the Society of Arts on Tuesday. On this occasion Mr. Clarke dealt with "Modern Indian Art." Next Wednesday he is to read to the members of the East India Association a paper, entitled "Is the Preservation of the Industrial Art of India possible?" The concluding lecture, "Indian Art," will be under the auspices of the National Indian Association (Miss Manning's) and is to take place to-morrow. The same chairman, Sir George Birdwood, presides in each case.

The O'Hara case is attracting some attention here. Last night Mr. Bradlaugh tried without success to extract from Sir John Gorst a return showing the number of murders committed in India during the past five years, distinguishing the cases in which natives had been killed by Europeans, the number of such murders which remained undetected, and the number in which the parties had been made amenable to justice, showing whether convicted or acquitted, with the punishment inflicted in each case. Sir George Campbell on Monday asks the Under-Secretary whether the Secretary of State has obtained, or can obtain, any report regarding the military aspects of the O'Hara case and the state of discipline disclosed at the trial. Sir George also wishes to know whether Viscount Cross has observed that neither at the time did the military authorities interfere, nor for weeks was anything done to identify the soldiers; and when later, in response to an offer by the magistrates of pardon and reward, one of the men testified against the others, his evidence was so uncorroborated that eventually the High Court acquitted the accused, and justice had altogether failed. Sir George further suggests that in communicating with the military authorities, the Secretary of State should inquire into the whole matter as a question of military discipline.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association on Tuesday, sub-committees were appointed to prepare abstracts of their particular departments for submission to the counsel employed in getting up the case for the coming inquiry. I hear that the Select Committee is likely to be formed entirely of members who have not served in India. It is desirable that the investigation should be conducted by perfectly independent persons, men free from bias one way or the other. As a matter of fact I believe that a majority of ex-Indian officials in the House are in favour of the claims of the Uncovenanted Service for better treatment. Even Sir Richard Temple and Sir W. Plowden are, or were, willing to approve of a compromise, but neither has ever shown much sympathy with the movement.

Having helped to abolish the silver-plate duty, Mr. E. J. Watherston wants to abolish capital punishment, but tough as the former job has been, he will find the latter tougher. The opponents of hanging have, no doubt, received considerable assistance from Mr. Matthews by his action in the Crewe case, and although the general dissatisfaction with his decision has increased rather than diminished since his explanation in the House, that is very different from wishing to do away with the death sentence altogether. The alternative, the appointment of a Court of Appeal, for such cases meets with more general approval, and it is not unlikely that, as the result of the eccentricities of the present Home Secretary, such a tribunal may be established. Mr. Watherston asks what has become of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. He should ask Mr. Peter Taylor, who had dropped entirely out of public notice until the recent election at Brighton, when to the surprise and sorrow of his old Radical friends he turned up as a vehement opponent of the Home Rule candidate, Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Watherston evidently does not look for much assistance from that quarter. He appoints himself provisional honorary secretary of a new Society for the Abolition of the Gallows; promises, if supported, to call a meeting, and undertakes not to drop the work until a working secretary has been appointed.

The new part of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal contains, among other interesting matter, a long article from Mr. E. Rehatsek, under the title "Book of the King's Son and the Ascetic." There is nothing this quarter from that industrious and learned contributor, Mr. H. H. Howarth, M.P. The hon. member for the Southern Division of Salford is fond of telling his friends a good story *à propos* of his taste for Oriental studies. A lady he met in society once said, "I understand, Mr. Howorth, that you have written a great deal about dogs." It was some moments before the author of "History of the Mongols" understood what she alluded to. "Mongols" and "mongrels" were apparently all the same to this lady, who must be a relative of the famous Mrs. Malaprop.

The publication during the hearing of "Hairs *vs.* Elliot" of Sir Roper Lethbridge's Bill to abolish actions for breach of promise of marriage must be considered timely, though it is doubtful if public opinion is ripe for such a measure. The Bill is backed by Mr. Bryce, Mr. Caine, and two other members. One misses the name of Sir George Elliot.

The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, with the Maharanee, has arrived from India, and has taken up his quarters at the Grosvenor Hotel. He goes to Edinburgh on Monday.

The usual quinquennial statement of the trade of British India has been published to-day as a blue-book.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE NATIONAL NOMENCLATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have much pleasure in enclosing a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a public meeting of Scotsmen, recently held in Dundee, to take into consideration the action of the Emperor of Germany in changing the title of one of his regiments which previously had been styled the "Queen of England's Regiment," to that of the "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Regiment," and which resolution has been transmitted to his Imperial Majesty. I hope you will find space for its insertion, as it will interest many of your readers.—Yours, &c.,

Victoria, 31st March. T. NAPIER.

[RESOLUTION.]

"To the Emperor of Germany, copy of resolution, adopted at a public meeting held in Dundee, on Thursday, the 9th January, 1890.—The public press of the country, having reported on the authority of the *Berlin Military Gazette*, an Imperial Order of the 17th December, directing that the 1st Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, hitherto called the 'Queen of England's Regiment,' shall in future bear the title of 'Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Regiment'; this public meeting desires to convey to your Imperial Majesty an expression of the great satisfaction with which, as Scottish people, we have heard of this step. The practice of using the terms England and English, instead of Britain and British, is not only historically inaccurate, but is—on the part of the English people—a violation, both of the treaty of Union between England and Scotland and the subsequent treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland. In the former it is expressly stipulated, as a condition of union, that the United Kingdom is to be called, not England, but Great Britain, and in the subsequent treaty it is stipulated that the enlarged State so constituted was to be called, not England, but the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The adjective used in that treaty to cover all the included kingdoms and dependencies is uniformly 'British.' The common practice of substituting the term 'English' is therefore historically inaccurate, and is naturally resented by the Scottish nation as affecting both its honor and its historic position. It is with profound satisfaction that we, as Scotsmen, hear of the step taken by your Imperial Majesty in rectifying the title of the regiment referred to, and calling attention in this way to the important question involved. The meeting trust that your Imperial Majesty will graciously accept this message of thanks, along with a warm expression of respect for your Majesty, and desire for the continued and increasing prosperity of the great empire over which your Majesty reigns."

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bhamo, under date the 18th April last, writes as follows:—The 17th Regiment of Bengal Infantry left this on the 16th, and the 11th Madras N. I. took its place. The officers' quarters consist of wooden-built houses, one block accommodating two, three, or four officers. Each officer gets a fair-sized room for his office, and drawing and bed-room all rolled into one; a small dressing room and a bath room. The houses are almost all upper-storeyed, the officers occupying the rooms upstairs, the ground floor being used by servants and for storing the heavy baggages belonging to their masters. For one unit of quarters an officer pays Government a monthly rent of Rs.25, which is considered very exorbitant when compared with a house in Indian cantonments with ten times its accommodation, with large compounds and out-houses. These quarters are not furnished. The few articles that an officer has would probably cost him Rs. 80. Bhamo is a town of some five to six thousand inhabitants of all creeds; some are Burmans, a lot of Shans, Chinese, and a mixture of Indians and Burmans and Shans. There is also a fair proportion of natives of India here. I never thought Bhamo was such a half-civilized country. There has been an American Mission establishment for years past. Among the military population there are two ladies with two of the officers of a Bombay Mountain Battery, while there were three more before the 11th Regiment came here. A European Rangoon merchant has a large branch here, where you can buy anything in provisions, stores, fancy goods, wines, and spirits, &c. This shop is as good as any European shop in a large town in India. He has also a billiard table in the Bhamo Club, where there is a reading room, whist tables, a refreshment bar, and a dining room. We have also a tennis-court, and polo-ground. But who would have thought that there was a steam saw-mill in Bhamo? Still there is one here, opened some two or three years ago. This is an expensive place to live in. All sorts of provisions are dear; fresh milk only two bottles and a half for a rupee; no mutton, but when obtainable, it costs thirteen annas a pound; beef four annas; no vegetables; an ordinary-sized fowl fourteen annas, and a large one a rupee to a rupee-and-a-quarter. Carpenters earn here from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a day. The military post is built on a piece of high ground, about a quarter of a mile from the river Irrawady on its left or east bank. The barracks for troops are all built of wood, having walls, floors, roofs of wood and even the tiles are made of wood, everything being strong and substantial. The close vicinity of the fort was once a dense forest of timber trees; but they have all been cleared for nearly a mile-and-a-half in all directions, both for the sake of health and on military grounds. The weather is at present comparatively healthy, but hot. Occasional showers of rain cool the air and lay the dust. We had a strong shower this morning for nearly three hours, rendering a ride out or a walk very pleasant. The surrounding scenery is very charming, but not half so picturesque as some on the river through which we steamed up coming to Bhamo. We get letters from India only once a week; but the mails go out from here twice a week. A fortnight is an average time for a letter to travel from Bombay to Bhamo, and *vice versa*.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. F. BARTER, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, has retired from the service on a pension of £700 per annum.

The Government of India have notified that all assistant apothecaries in charge of civil stations, whether in India or Burma, will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem, with retrospective effect from 17th August, 1889. Assistant apothecaries holding such charges in Burma will receive in addition a local allowance of Rs. 50 a month. Quinquennial increments will count from the date of promotion to the rank of apothecary and commencement to draw Rs. 350 a month. To entitle a medical warrant officer to the allowances laid down above he must be in independent medical charge of a civil station.

British non-commissioned officers and privates who have a taste for surveying and reconnaissance, can add five rupees per mensem to their pay by undergoing a course of instruction in those subjects at the Thomason College, Rurki, and passing the required test, provided they maintain their proficiency and obtain a certificate annually to that effect from the District Staff Officer of the command in which they are serving.

THE DADAR ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE first annual prize distribution of the Dadar English School took place on Sunday last, Surgeon-Major Kirtikar presiding. The proceedings having been opened by the singing of some Marathi hymns by two of the students, Mr. Oke, one of the assistants of the school, read the report. The school, according to the report, was started on the 3rd June, 1880, with seventy students, English and Marathi. Although the school bears the name of an English school, it has a Marathi branch joined to it. The number of the students has now nearly doubled itself. The terminal examination was conducted in the month of October by Dr. B. B. Dorkar, a kind and disinterested supporter, and at the annual examination by Messrs. D. G. Komat, H. B. Bhandare, L.C.E., and R. S. Supre, B. A., and J. M. Jowale. On each occasion more than half the number of the students came out successful. The remarks of the examiners, given in the report, were very encouraging to the managers and the teachers serving under them.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting congratulated the principal and his assistant on the very satisfactory progress the school had made under their guidance, remarking that the fact was all the more surprising inasmuch that twenty years ago the place in which the school was situate was simply a wilderness. Having referred to the satisfactory nature of the instruction imparted in the school, and to the disappearance of "that hated form of corporal punishment, the *ghodi*," the chairman alluded to the proposal of the manager to establish a gymnasium in connection with the school, and also to the efforts being made in regard to the Infant School.

Mr. Amalnerkar, in proposing a vote of thanks to the president, referred to the services rendered to the public of Dadur by Messrs. G. N. Akshika and V. B. Tamane, the proprietors of the school. He also suggested that the drill system which was introduced into the Poona New English School, might be introduced with advantage in the school at Dadur. After the distribution of *pan supari* and flowers, three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress of India, and the proceedings terminated with the giving of three cheers for the president.

BITTER complaint continues to be made by solicitors practising at the English police courts and sessions of barristers who take briefs directly from clients, and even descend to tout for practice either personally or through their clerks. This violation of one of the most cherished rules of professional etiquette appears, however, not to be confined to criminal proceedings. One solicitor whose privileges have been invaded in this fashion tells a story of a client for whom he had long been accustomed to appear at licensing sessions. Suddenly this client ceased to instruct his old legal adviser, and explained that a certain barrister was appearing for him. "May I ask," was the professional gentleman's next querry, "what solicitor you are employing?" "Don't know," was the answer, "my counsel found him for me." On inquiry it appeared that this accommodating counsel held no fewer than six briefs at this particular sessions, every one of which bore the name of the same solicitor.

AMONG the more interesting new arrivals at the Zoological Gardens in London during the last few days are four bustards. This bird was once a native of England, and even so recently as 1838 it regularly bred there. Now its occurrence in Great Britain is limited to a few casual visitations, which are always recorded as matters of some ornithological interest. The increase of population and the consequent reduction of uncultivated stretches of country has deprived England of this, as of so many others of its once characteristic forms of life. In the sixteenth century the bustard was greatly esteemed as an article of food. We read of ten shillings having been paid for one in 1555, while the value of a capon at the same period was half-a-crown. It was also pursued by sportsmen, and bustard-coursing was a favourite pastime two or three centuries ago. There have not been any specimens of this bird in the Zoological Gardens for some years.

BOMBAY ALOE FIBRE.

THE following information on the subject of Bombay aloe fibre is extracted from the last number of the *Kew Gardens Bulletin*:—

The high prices lately obtained for white rope fibres have stimulated their production in nearly every part of the world. The chief supplies of these fibres have hitherto been obtained from the Philippines under the name of Manilla hemp (yielded by *Musa textilis*), and from Yucatan under the name of Sisal hemp (yielded by one or more varieties of *Agava rigida*). Quite recently a fibre of a somewhat similar character made its appearance in this country under the name of "Bombay aloe fibre." This was very imperfectly prepared, and the price obtained for it was exceptionally low. In fact, had it not been for the relatively large demand for white rope fibres during the last two years, this Bombay aloe fibre would be unsaleable at a price that would hardly cover the cost of freight.

A specimen of Bombay aloe fibre was presented to the Museums of Economic Botany at Kew by Messrs. Ide and Christie in 1883, and this led to an inquiry respecting the plant yielding it. Application was made to the India Office to obtain specimens of the growing plants, and for information respecting the methods adopted for preparing the fibre. By the action of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the plants and full particulars respecting the preparation of the fibre have now been received at Kew.

In a report upon the subject by the Officiating Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, the following passages occur:—

The aloe fibre shipped under the name of "hemp" (or aloe fibre) from Bombay, comes chiefly from the Bombay, Karnatak and the Central Provinces. It is not possible to ascertain from the trade returns details of the export trade in this article.

The Bombay aloe fibre is prepared from *Agave vivipara, Agave Americana* being rare. The plant grows wild, but nowhere in abundance. Nor is it anywhere cultivated specially for extracting fibre. It is chiefly used as a hedge plant in making live fences. As a hedge plant it is preferred to cactus (*opuntia*) and milk bush (*euphorbia*); and though it requires a greater breadth than other hedge plants, it is reported to be not injurious to plants in the vicinity. It grows well near watercourses; and this habit of the plant is put to profitable account by using it for live fences along boundaries of survey numbers which are subject to a rush of water. In such places it is planted close, with a view to allow water only to pass through the fence and retain silt. When planted sufficiently close it serves as a dam and prevents entrance of rain-water of neighbouring fields. In the Bombay Karnatak it is the chief hedge plant along railway lines. For fencing it is planted 1 to 3 ft. apart, according to the quality of the soil.

It is a plant of slow growth, and takes about two years before the leaf can be cut for fibre. Its slow growth is one of the drawbacks which prevent the plant from being cultivated for fibre. The leaves are cut from the stem and split lengthwise into thin shreds about half an inch wide, and bound in sheaves. In some places, before they are bundled, the shreds are dried in the sun for about four days. The sheaves are then kept soaking in a running brook, under a weight, for a week or ten days and sometimes more, or buried in sand near the current of water in stream and river beds wherein water percolates. When sufficiently decomposed, the leaves are taken out and washed clean of the pulp by beating them in running water with wooden mallets or against a stone. After washing, what remains is fibre. In Bijapur the fibre is sometimes separated by drying the leaves and beating them with wooden mallets.

Much of the fibre is made into ropes, which are chiefly used in agricultural operation. The manufacture is in the hands of Mangs and other depressed castes, who make ropes of hemp, coir, &c. Kunbis or cultivators seldom take to rope-making. In the Karnatak, Advichinchers, a wandering tribe, have of late taken to rope-making.

OLIVE OIL FOR SNAKE-BITES.

THE last number of the *Scientific American* (March 8), contains the following interesting communication on the above subject:—

(New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.)

I read with pleasure the correspondence of Dr. S. C. Harvey, of Alabama, on the use of bicarbonate of soda for the bites of snakes and insects. I never used the soda in snake-bites, but have for many years used it in the bites of insects and the stings of bees, and it has always proved a sure remedy in those cases.

I have never used any other treatment for snake-bite than olive oil. It has given in all cases prompt relief; always a sure and perfect cure. My first case was on July 27, 1850, in Elk county, Penn. A boy, about ten years old, was bitten by a rattlesnake, while out with his father picking huckle-berries. The father carried the boy home on his back, and sent for me. Remembering what Gibson said as to the use of olive oil in snake-bites, I placed a large bottle of pure virgin olive oil in my satchel and visited the boy, and found his entire body, head, face, and limbs terribly swollen, the tongue protruding from the mouth and he could not swallow. I at once filled a table-spoon with olive oil, and placing the spoon in the mouth with much trouble and effort pressed it back to the back part of the tongue, and the patient swallowed the oil. I then scarified the wound and packed it with olive oil, and then gave more oil by the mouth, which he swallowed more easily. I thus gave the oil in table-spoonful doses till I had given six spoonsful, when my patient became quiet, breathed easily, and could swallow without any trouble. The patient was soon discharged perfectly well, and lives at this time a healthy farmer. I never used any other treatment for the bite of snakes than olive oil externally and internally. Since that time my practice has been very extensive in the counties of Elk, Clinton, Cameron Clearfield, along the creeks and rivers, also the skirts of the Alleghanies.

I have treated many cases and have a record of twenty-five very bad cases, all of which were treated by the free use of olive oil, internally and externally. I have never used or directed any other treatment. The inhabitants of locations where rattle-snakes and copperheads are found, always keep a good supply of olive oil in their houses, and when bitten never call a doctor, but use olive oil freely, which in every case gives full and complete relief. Therefore, my experience for the past thirty-nine years has fully proved the correctness of the treatment with olive oil of Dr. Miller of South Carolina.

I will here quote from William Gibson, M.D., late Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. (See Gibson's Surgery Vol. I p. 88). "The use of olive oil has been highly extolled by many writers as a remedy for the bites of poisonous serpents."

Dr. Miller, of South Carolina, relates the case of a man who was bitten in the sole of the foot by a very large rattlesnake. Although very little time elapsed before he reached the patient, "his head and face were prodigiously swelled, and the latter black. His tongue was enlarged and out of his mouth; his eyes as if starting from their sockets, his senses gone, and every appearance of immediate suffocation. Two tablespoonsful of olive oil were immediately given and gotten down, but with great difficulty. The effect was almost instantaneous, in thirty minutes it operated freely by the mouth and bowels; and in two hours the patient could articulate, and soon after recovered. The quantity of oil taken internally and applied to the wound did not exceed eight spoonsful." In the course of twelve years Dr. Miller has met with several similar cases, in which the oil has proved equally succesful. Olive oil has been used for various medicinal purposes in all ages. It was mentioned by M. Pomit, Chief Druggist to the late French King, Louis XIV., to which he adds his father's observations, fourth edition, 1748. He says:—"It is a natural balsam for the cure of wounds, being beat up with wine. It is of wine and this oil that the Samaritan balsam with which the Good Samaritan in the Gospel healed the wounds of the traveller, was made, and it is a medicine in use at this day." It was and is now freely used internally in many cases with marked success. I also used it with marked success in catarrh of the stomach and bowels; also in gall stones, and find it of great use in diseases of the rectum, &c.,

C. R. EARLEY, M. D.

Ridgeway, Pa, Dec. 7, 1889.

A PAPER in Jassy learns from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Constantine, cousin of the Czar, was arrested because he composed and published a revolutionary poem. The Grand Duke is married to a Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, and has been in a similar scrape once before.

MAJOR HUCK, who in 1870 with a handful of men defended Toul for 37 days, and stood three bombardments, died lately at Joigny, Youne. A Paris correspondent writes that his heroic conduct earned for him a vote of thanks in the Chamber, and he was also complimented by the Commission of Military Inquiry of the Versailles Assembly. The Major had a pension of only £40 a year, and in his retirement distinguished himself as a poultry-breeder and fruit-grower.

POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE third Provincial Conference held its opening meeting on Monday at the Hirabag. The meeting was very largely attended. Representatives from every taluq in Poona, from Sholapur, Satara, Ahmedabad, Nagar, Nassick, Thana, Dhulia (Khandesh), Kolaba, Surat, Broach, Dharwar, Karwar, and other towns in the Presidency being present. The exact number of delegates present has not yet been ascertained, but about 65 have reported their arrival in regular course. The only places in the Presidency which are not represented are Ahmedabad, the Punchmahals, Belgaum and Ratnagiri. The Hon'ble Sirdar R. B. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh was unanimously voted to the chair. The meeting was merely a preliminary one, and the proceedings were confined to offering a welcome to the delegates, some of whom had travelled long distances to attend the meeting.

Mr. Kashinath Govind Natu made a speech on behalf of the chairman. He remarked that this was the first occasion upon which he had come forward to make a speech in public, and he did so at the request of the revered chairman who had chosen him to be his mouthpiece, as advanced years had told upon the latter's health. He did not feel competent to perform such a task, but he was delighted at the honour that had been done him, and it gave him much pleasure to deliver the chairman's message of welcome to this ancient capital. He said that the Provincial Conference was the missing link in the long chain of the great Indian National Congress, and unless there was a Provincial Conference there could be no Indian National Congress. There were certain subjects which deservedly occupied the attention of the whole nation, and which were fully discussed at the National Congress meetings, but there were also certain other matters pertaining to the province of Bombay, which were merely of local interest. The latter were the subjects which ought to be discussed at the Provincial Conference, and the result of their deliberations would be respectfully communicated to the local Government. They were all aware how good-natured their rulers were; the Government was very willing to do everything for their good: but it must not be forgotten that after all the British Government was a foreign Government and was fallible. Questions affecting their interests ought to be considered both from the official's point of view and as well as from the people's. The Government always did what could be expected of them in dealing with public questions from the official's point of view, but when it came to dealing with those questions from the people's point of view, the Government failed completely. That was owing to the fact that they did not know what the people thought on the subject, and it was therefore the people's duty to point out and explain to the Government what their views were. Thus it was that they had met together in Conference to consider public questions from the people's point of view. However excellent the intentions of Government might be, and however willing the Government was to do what was good for the people, yet if the people did not take the trouble of explaining to the Government what their views were, they could not expect the Government to do them much good. By way of illustrating what he meant, he instanced the case of a patient, who was unable to explain exactly what was the matter with him, and contrasted it with that of a patient, who was able to explain to the doctor his exact feelings, remarking that in the latter case the probability was that the treatment would be more satisfactory. The present assembly was a highly intelligent one, fully competent to express its views on various public questions, and the speaker felt sure that the Government would only be too glad to have an intelligent expression of the views of such an enlightened assembly of men from all parts of the Presidency, men who were loyal to their rulers. The Government would not turn a deaf ear to any representation that they may see fit to make after their deliberations had come to a close. The movement in which they were now taking part was a progressive movement and not a stagnant one: it had life and breath of its own. Three years ago when they met in that same hall for the first time there were only 18 delegates present; last year there were 80 present, and on the present occasion there were some hundreds of delegates, some of whom hailed from the remotest parts of the province. This showed that the leaven of education was rapidly spreading over the country; and men were being awakened to a sense of their duty. They should put their shoulders to the heavy wheels of Government and render all possible assistance for the common good. They were not increasing in numbers alone, but also in intelligence and experience. He impressed upon them the necessity of submitting their views to Government in a spirit of true loyalty and respect. Their proceedings were not viewed unfavourably by high Government officials, and a great majority of the English public had expressed their approval of the work being done by the Conference and the Congress. Such great men as Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett, whose memory ought to be revered by the people of India, Mr. Caine and others were only too glad to have the people's opinion regarding public questions affecting themselves. They had met together to consider their grievances and to suggest measures of relief. Perhaps those present might not live to see the fruits of their labours, but their children would; and they ought to find consolation and satisfaction in having helped in so noble a cause. The speaker concluded thus:—"I now express to you the hearty message of welcome that our revered chairman has asked me to deliver to you. You are thrice welcome. Welcome co-labourers in the sacred cause; welcome subjects of one common rule; welcome heroes in the cause of humanity. The welcome though poorly expressed is none the less hearty and sincere."

Professor G. R. Gokhale then proposed "That this Conference do place on record its heartfelt regret at the recent sad bereavement of Mr. Allan O. Hume, and do authorise the President of this meeting to send a letter of condolence to that gentleman in England." In moving this resolution Mr. Gokhale made an able speech, in the course of which he highly eulogised Mr. Hume who, he said, had sacrificed a very great deal for the people of India.

The chairman said that there was no necessity to second the proposition as all present were in favour of its adoption. The proposition was unanimously carried amid great silence.

Sirdar Balasaheb Natu, of Poona, then proposed, and Rao Saheb Sheshagirrao, a pleader of Vijapur, seconded, that the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, the late Dewan of Baroda, and a member of the Public Service Commission, be requested to accept the office of President of the Conference. This was carried. The Kazi was present at the meeting and said that as he was suffering from an attack of fever he might not be able to attend at the meetings of the Conference, but he hoped to be able to do so if he was better. At the same time he thought he was hardly a fit person to be their President. He did not know why he should have been selected for that office, but perhaps it was that the chairman merely had to keep order and to do nothing else—a sort of figurehead of a ship. If that was so, he confessed that he was just the sort of man to fill the chair. But yet he thought he was not the right man to have as their chairman, for he differed, though not seriously, from some of the resolutions which it was proposed to lay before the Conference. He was right glad to hear Mr. Kasinath, the first speaker, urge upon them the necessity of doing all that they intended doing in a spirit of true loyalty, and whatever representation they decided upon making should be made respectfully. Too much stress could not be laid upon that. Loyalty must be their watchword. He further said that it was not enough for them to merely point out their grievances, but they should be prepared to show how those grievances could be practically remedied. For instance, they desired the repeal of the salt laws. Everybody admitted that it would be a boon to the poor if the salt tax was withdrawn, but what other sources of revenue would they point to? The Government must have money to go on with.

Mr. Gungaram Bhao Mhuske said he hoped that the Kazi would be rid of his fever by the morning so as to be able to attend the meeting, for he felt that he (the Kazi) was the best man they could have for their President.

The meeting then adjourned.—*Deccan Herald.*

A DEFAMATION CASE AT AHMEDABAD.

MR. R. PROCTOR-SIMS, Public Works Member of the Council of Bhownugger, laid an information some days ago before the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, charging one Chugun Soonderjee with having communicated defamatory matter regarding him to the editor of an Ahmedabad paper, the *Naya-Darsak*, in certain letters. The Magistrate thereupon issued a warrant, by virtue of which Chugun Soonderjee was arrested in Bombay. He was subsequently released on bail. A search-warrant was also granted and executed against the accused at his residence at Kalbadevie. After a preliminary hearing the Magistrate framed charges in respect of the defamatory matter complained of last Monday.

THE thief who stole Field-Marshal Radetzky's baton has not been caught. A Vienna correspondent says, however, that close inspection of the books has shown that frauds to the amount of 75,000 florins have been committed lately in the arsenal.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If there be one matter more than another on which the Abkari Department lays the greatest stress and invites public attention it is the question of illicit distillation and smuggling. Puzzled as to how to devise the most effectual means to stamp out the evil of its own creation, the official mind may be said to have grown quite morbid. It would seem to picture every bit of vacant ground or a jungle or a sequestered spot or a howling wilderness as the scene of lawless men, intent on defrauding the revenue by means of a still and an earthen pot. If Mr. Trevor's statement in the Excise Despatch is to be relied upon, it would seem that they overawe and defy the inspectors, so much so that the latter dare not approach them within a measurable distance! Protection from such gross offenders is the cry of the interested liquor farmer. The cry is not made in vain. The department is always anxious to take up the refrain and sing in chorus—"Protection, protection, protection." The revenue must be protected and so, too, must the farmer. For farming and revenue are convertible terms. What tends to increase the drink revenue is farming, and what farming does is to push the liquor traffic with a view of enriching the farmer and enriching the treasury.

Divers pains and penalties are prescribed for him who is caught redhanded in distilling spirits without a license and hawking the same by stealth, and even worse regulations are annually published to worry and annoy the dealer in and consumer of the harmless toddy. The writer of the ponderous Despatch himself seems to reveal his ignorance when dealing with the system prevailing in Bombay. Thus, the Government of India itself is misled; had the writer of the Despatch carefully digested the Bombay literature he might have been less enthusiastic and the Government of India more discreet in upholding Bombay as a "model" for the other provinces to imitate. Now my complaint against the writer of the Excise Despatch is this; that he has displayed inexcusable carelessness in the process of selection, digestion, and observations. The old stock plea against toddy is again trotted out for the hundredth time. The writer might have at least rummaged over the report of the Bombay Abkari Commission to discover that Mr. Pritchard, however able he may be, was not an authority to be implicitly followed. He might have learned how his statements, which for some years misled the Bombay Government, touching the use of spirits distilled from toddy and the consumption of the raw juice, were finally exploded by the Commission. The Despatch writer might have also learned that most of the statements in support of boycotting toddy were equally hollow and opposed to facts. Nay more. He might have discovered, had even ordinary care been bestowed on a perusal of Bombay Abkari literature that the Government of Bombay had recanted the errors into which it was led by the department and reduced the tax on toddy trees in spite of its strenuous opposition.

A third fact which the Despatch writer might have culled from the papers is the true history of the movement in Panwel in 1886-87. It would have been easy for him to have known that the official statement was in direct contradiction to the statements of the inhabitants themselves. The former was simply an echo of the interested cry of the liquor farmer whose custom had dwindled down because of his determination to starve out the population of its immemorial drink of toddy, and force down their throats his mowra spirit, which he had farmed only on the minimum guarantee system.

But of all the unreliable statements of the Bombay Abkari Department none is more unreliable than that touching illicit distillation and smuggling. I will give the latest and freshest instance. Those who have followed the criticism on the Bombay Abkari arrangement are no doubt familiar with the system of percentage above still-head duty on every gallon which was introduced a year and a half ago into Thana and Kolaba in supersession of the previous system of the minimum guarantee. The critics observed at the time and conclusively demonstrated by figures that the remedy would be worse than the disease. That the ultimate consequences would be enhancements in the price of liquor, and as a corollary thereof, extensive illicit distillation by the farmers themselves. The critics were correct, and the department has had to acknowledge, though too late in the day, the folly of those arrangements. It has now turned over a new leaf. The system of imposing a percentage on gallonage has been superseded by letting out the farm for an amount supposed to be based on the minimum quantity recorded for consumption. The contractor is now bound to guarantee a minimum amount. The selling price of his liquor has been reduced. What is the result? In the neighbouring tract of Salsette, which is a subdistrict of Thana, liquor is now cheaper than in Bombay. It is well-known that in the city there is no farming, only licensed liquor-shops. The liquor, chiefly mowra, is imported from Oorun, on the opposite side of the harbour. The still-head duty on this spirit is Rs. 3-4 per gallon, inclusive of town dues. The licensed liquor seller finds that he cannot compete with the Salsette farmer. For while he cannot afford to sell his bottle of mowra for annas 13 to 14 per bottle, his rival next door can sell it for 8 annas, being the price fixed by Government. Now commonsense and financial prudence might have suggested that where two localities are contiguous or overlap each other, but are nevertheless subjected to separate jurisdictions, it was unwise to adopt a fiscal arrangement in matters of drink which might actually deprive the State of part of the revenue which it ought to have, and defeat the very object it proclaims it is anxious to secure. That the local Government is not unmindful of the evils of such a policy is abundantly evident from the unabated zeal with which it is still endeavouring to assimilate the excise arrangements of bordering Native States to its own. The reasons openly declared for drawing the Abkari cordon tighter round these States are the competition of the cheaper native liquor with the dear spirits sold by the farmers in British territories, and the extensive smuggling going on in the former. The revenue also suffers while intemperance grows apace.

If then the Bombay Government is keenly alive to the evils which arise from such a condition of things, may it be asked why has it allowed the anomalous circumstance of a cheap liquor competing with a dear liquor in two adjacent localities belonging to itself? Why has it allowed under its very nose Salsette liquor to compete with Bombay, with the net results of increasing intemperance and smuggling? The Salsette farmer has been selling his spirit by thousands of gallons since August last at the cheap rate of 8 as. per bottle, and that of as good a quality as sold by the Bombay licensed shopkeepers at 14 annas per bottle. The latter, especially those of Parel, Mahim, and Dadur complain that the cheap liquor from the Bandora and Coorla farm-shops is being extensively smuggled. Of course smuggling must go on when there is a difference of 5 to 6 annas in the selling price. Bandora and Coorla are separated from Dadur, Sion, and Mahim, by bridges only, while facilities to all mowra-consuming people are offered by the local railway service. Here is a comparative table of the cost of the two competing liquors:—

Bombay. 25 U. P.	Rs. a. p.	Thana. 25 U. P.	Rs. a. p.
Still-head duty per galn.	3 0 0	Still-head duty per galn.	1 8 0
Town duty ...... „	0 4 0	Cost of spirit.. „	0 8 0
License fee .... „	0 7 0		
Cost of spirit.... „	0 8 0		
Sundry expenses of shop per gallon......	0 4 0		
Total Rs...	4 7 0	Total Rs...	2 0 0

The selling price for Bombay is about Rs. 5 per gallon, equal to 13 annas per bottle, while that for Thana Zillah, which includes Salsette, is Rs. 3 per gallon or annas 8 per bottle. No wonder if lots of poor people daily resort to Bandora and Coorla to indulge to their hearts, content in the cheaper but equally good spirit. The indulgence in some cases is so far carried to excess that it is said some of the drinkers have now and again to be brought back to their homes in an insensible state either in carts or on the backs of their more sober companions. It is also the fact that many who go on the drink "picnic" to Bandora do not forget to smuggle some of the spirit on their return to Bombay, notwithstanding the vigilance of the army of Abkari officers. Bombay licensers cry aloud at this anomalous arrangement. They complain of their custom having diminished. Of course, the duty paid on mowra, imported from Oorun into the city, has suffered diminution. It is estimated that already about 70,000 gallons less have been imported. But the diminution in the revenue will be made up by the larger gallonage which the Thana and Kolaba farmers will be able to sell till the end of the revenue year. Both farmers and Government will be enriched, and no doubt the department will be able in the current year's report to plume themselves on the "highly satisfactory" results of its latest arrangements regarding farming of liquor in Thana and Kolaba. But what of the increased consumption and intemperance? The fact is that owing, in the first instance, to the boycotting of toddy, and in the second place, to this cheap liquor, which was not so easily procurable before, the facilities to persons in the habit of drinking have been vastly increased. Indeed, they have tempted those who were not in the habit of drinking before.

What then becomes of the larger growth of revenue from a minimum *licit* consumption? Where is the evidence of the success of that policy? After having stimulated illicit distillation by liquor farmers by the

introduction of the unwise system of percentage on gallonage, the department went off to the opposite extreme. One year it made liquor too dear, till it led to smuggling and illicit distillation. While during the very next it reduced the selling rate, which led to the same evil of smuggling and intemperance, which system may we admire most, and which is the one the Government of India would desire other provincial Governments to adopt as a "model?"

Moral.—If you wish to promote intemperance and smuggling cheaper liquor and if you wish to promote illicit distillation, enhance the price of liquor. These are the cardinal points of the Bombay excise compass. This is what we have come to at last after over ten years of steering in the Abkari ocean. I wish joy to the Government and the department alike on their wonderful skill in navigating the great drink ship. Mr. Dantra was perfectly correct in his forecast when the system now in vogue was introduced. The sooner the department takes kindly to his sensible and practical suggestions the better, namely, the imposition of a uniform rate of still-head duty and separate licensing. Farming must be knocked on the head.—Yours, &c,

D. E. WACHA.

THE MURDER OF A WOMAN IN CARPENTER STREET.

The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo woman, of the Koonbee caste, named Lala, who was found lying dead and naked in a pool of blood, with her throat cut in a passage on the second floor of a house in 1st Carpenter Street, on the morning of the 22nd ultimo.

The following further evidence was recorded:—

Gulla Nanbi said: I am a cultivator, and live at Sogatra, in the Gaekwar's territory. I married the deceased twenty-five years ago at the age of thirteen. I had two children by her. She left me a year ago. One Koobair enticed her away. I came to Bombay last Dewali, and found her buying grain in Erskine Road. I asked her to come with me, and she came as far as Bholeshwar. There I was going to the house of one Kunkoo, and as I was going upstairs, she left me, and I never saw her again. She was not a quarrelsome woman. I know Koobair. He was a bricklayer in my village, and sometimes did the repairs of my house. I do not know where he is now. I came to Bombay ten days ago in search of my wife, having heard she was living with Koobair in the vicinity of Erskine Road; and when I came here I heard she was dead. Koobair's father's name is Runchore. When my wife left me she had two bangles on one wrist, and one on the other; they were of ivory mounted with gold. She also had two blackwood bangles mounted with brass. The two latter are now shown me. The value of the three missing bangles is about Rs. 30. She had also two silver anklets hollow, of the value of Rs. 20. She also wore a gold nose-ring of the value of Rs. 3, and a gold ear-ring of the value of five or seven rupees.

Damji Manji said: I am a hawker of fruit, and live at Duncan Road. I knew the deceased for the last three-and-a-half months, when she came and took a room on the first storey of my house. I lived on the second storey. A man came with the deceased and they lived together. After living two months on the first storey, they removed to the ground-floor. About five or six days before I heard of the death of the deceased I was sitting in the street in front of my house selling mangoes, when about 4 p.m. the deceased and the man who lived with her came to the house quarrelling. The man who was with her told me that she had gone away with all the clothes and ornaments in the room while he was absent, and that he had now found her. I tried to soothe the quarrel, and they went into the house. Two or three days afterwards they left their lodgings in my house. I do not know where they went. The police took me to a house in 1st Carpenter Street on the first day of the inquest, and showed me the dead body of the deceased.

Ramjee Nuthoo said: I am a barber, and live in 1st Carpenter Street. Three days before the deceased was found dead in my house she came to live there with her husband Koobair. They occupied a room on the second storey. I never spoke to them. About 9 p.m. on the day before the deceased was found dead, I and two neighbours were sitting in the passage in front of the room of the deceased. They were singing. The room of the deceased was then open, and deceased and her husband were sitting inside listening to the singing. About 9.30 p.m. they closed the door. We remained there singing until midnight, when we all went away. Up to the time we went away the door of the room of the deceased had not been opened, nor did I hear any talking or quarrelling inside. There was a light in their room when they shut the door.

Dr. Sidney-Smith said: I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. On the 22nd April last, at 3 p.m., I viewed the body of the deceased woman, named Lala, aged about 40 years, in a house in 1st Carpenter Street. She was lying in a pool of blood at the end of the passage and facing the staircase, near a *nani*. The body was removed to the morgue by order of the Coroner, where on the same day about 4 p.m. I made an autopsy of the body. The body was much emaciated. The body was covered with blood everywhere, and was naked. There was a wound on the front of the neck, about an inch and a quarter long, and about two and a half inches deep, partly dividing the trachea and wounding the right carotid artery. There was no other external marks of violence on the body, all the internal organs of the body was apparently healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hœmorrhage consequent on the wound of the neck. It could have been self-inflicted. Death must have taken place rapidly. The knife now shown me could have inflicted the wound I have described. It was shown to me on the first day of the inquest, and was then covered with fresh blood. There was blood on the bedding, on the floor, in the room of the deceased, and traces of blood from the room near the *nani*, where the deceased was lying.

The Coroner, after recording the evidence of a woman, named Kunkee on the application of Superintendent Sweeny, adjourned the inquest for further enquiry, to Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

THE REJECTION OF THE BLACK RACES.

I have obtained for the *Manchester Guardian*, writes the London correspondent of that journal, the final communication which Mr. Stanley has addressed to the *Independance Belge*. Mr. Stanely lays stress upon the horrors committed by the Arab ivory hunters from Myangwe. These men, he says, are much worse than the slave hunters, because in the latter case the Arabs have an interest in preserving the lives of the slaves, whereas when attacking the natives for their stores of ivory they kill and burn wholesale. Mr. Stanely will readily describe his experiences before the Anti-Slavery Conference if the engagements made for him by the King permit.

Regarding the forest dwarfs, Mr. Stanley states that they are the oldest aristocracy in the world. He will prove that their race dates back for fifty centuries. They are olive coloured, and highly intelligent workers in iron, and their arrows are beautifully designed. They have a Queen, a charming little woman, who made great friends of the white man. This Queen will be a striking figure in Stanley's book. He intended bringing her to Europe, but she fell ill on the road, and all the other dwarfs whom the expedition tried to bring with them died of fever in the plains immediately after leaving their forests. Photographs of them, however, have been brought. Dr. Parke adds that the dwarfs are a most moral and virtuous race, the only monogamous one, probably, throughout Africa.

Dr. Parke describes the extraordinary diseases which are rife in Central Africa. One of the worst as produced by the larvæ of worms, which, entering the toes during the marches in damp forests, soon extended subcutaneously from the ankle to the hip, causing a swelling and horrible pains; and if the head of the worm were not extracted a fearful ulcer was developed. Mr. Stanley's illnesses were very desperate, and he was only saved by his own faith and a stout struggle against death. His weight was reduced from 186lb. to 125 lb. Dr. Parke will ultimately publish his African medical experiences.

Mr. Stanley is more confident than ever in the ultimate regeneration of the black races. He says that the recent race strife in the United States only shows that Americans still presume too much on their superiority, and that the negroes are too early assuming that they are already the equals of the whites. Time, patience, and kindness will efface all prejudices.

Mistakes in identity are, we believe, rendered almost, if not quite, impossible where measurements are added to photographs. The French have simple instruments for taking anthropometric observations of recruits, and also of criminals. These are carefully registered. A deserter or an escaped criminal may deny his identity with some chance of success, but he cannot escape from his measurements. If in some fifteen or twenty minute measurements from feature to feature, or joint to joint, he agrees with the person wanted, the accumulation of coincidences is too strong for him, in spite of "vain denial or coy excuse."

UNIFORM IMPERIAL POSTAGE.

Not the least important feature of Mr. Goschen's Budget, writes a correspondent to the *Times*, is the concession in principle of a colonial post at a fixed and uniform rate. Though Mr. Henniker Heaton has not succeeded in wresting from the Chancellor of the Exchequer an Imperial penny post, he is to be heartily congratulated on the issue of his persistent efforts to keep before the public mind the present anomalies of our Imperial postal arrangements. That an Englishman should have to pay 5d. for a letter to India when a Frenchman can write to the same place by the same route for 2½d. is an eccentricity which cannot be justified, however excellent may be the reasons assigned for its existence. Nor is it consistent with a professed anxiety to draw close the bonds of union between Great Britain and her colonies that there should be various and high rates of postage between the mother country and her distant possessions; that, for example, the postage to Canada should be 2½d., to the Cape 4d., to India and China 5d., and to the Australian colonies and New Zealand 6d. Such arrangements, in fact, perpetuate on a larger scale the vexatious charges from which Sir Roland Hill released our inland correspondence. The principle which the great postal reformer introduced has, as we pointed out some months ago, in commenting on the jubilee of the Penny Post, already been applied to international correspondence, and this fact renders the maintenance of high and varying rates to various parts of the Empire the more startling. When a letter can be sent to any foreign State in Europe for 2½d., it is the more extraordinary that there should be no uniform rate within our own Empire. It by no means follows that the Imperial rate should be the same as that of the United Kingdom, and we cannot but think that Mr. Henniker Heaton has weakened a very strong case in seeking to apply the inland rate of a penny to the enormous distances over which a letter may travel between the home country and one or another of her colonies. There is another rate which is obviously suggested—the rate of 2½d. to which we have already referred. This is the normal rate of the Universal Postal Union, to which not only the United Kingdom, but Canada, India, and others of the colonies belong. The rate of postage, the Postal Union Convention declares, for the conveyance of letters throughout the entire extent of the union shall be 25 centimes for each letter of 15 grammes, or half an ounce. Departure from this rule is allowed in certain cases, but only on special grounds. To give up an exceptional charge which may be levied, and to adopt the normal union rate, is at once to take a long stride forward in postal reform, and to move on the lines already laid down by postal administrators of all countries, by that assembly which approaches more nearly than any yet seen to a Parliament of the world. To introduce a different and lower rate, such as a penny, for instance, to carry a letter from England to China for 1d., while it costs 2½d. to send one to France, would be almost as anomalous as the present system. To adopt the rate already paid for international correspondence and to apply it uniformly throughout the British Empire is a simple and statesmanlike course, and Mr. Goschen may be heartily congratulated upon the courage and sagacity which have led him to enter upon it.

We say courage, for, as Mr. Goschen tells us, we cannot reap the advantage of a low uniform colonial rate without paying for it. For a time, at least, there must be a considerable addition to the loss already incurred on colonial correspondence. Our colonial mail service is very expensive. We pay large sums to France and Italy for an express service across the Continent—a service recognized by the Postal Union Convention as "extraordinary" and as justifying a especial charge. And we pay very heavy subsidies to the several steamship companies for the conveyance of letters by sea at fixed times and at great speed. We shall not suddenly escape from these liabilities because we reduce our rates of postage. Contracts are pending and cannot be broken, and even when existing engagements run out, it is not likely that there will be so sudden a fall in the payments made as seriously to lessen the loss on our colonial posts. The Government has often met with difficulties in effecting economies on the packet service. One can scarcely doubt that the carriage of letters over sea is paid for at an unduly high rate. Even when payment is made by weight, as in the American service, the scale of 3s. a pound, or £336 a ton, contrasts strangely with the rate paid for any other kind of goods. The theory is that, but for these exceptional payments, the magnificent mail steamers, which are the pride of the country, would not be built, and the mail service would be slow and irregular. This is a theory which at one time may have been sound enough, but which has probably outlived the facts upon which it was based. The traffic to the more important countries of the world—to America, India, the Cape, Australia—is now of such dimensions, and there is such keen competition between shipowners to secure it, that, probably, if no mails were carried at all, the character of ocean steamers and the speed and punctuality with which they perform their voyages would, in the long run, in no way suffer. But the mail service, as at present paid for, is a rich prize, and the shipping interest is a powerful one, and can, for a time, by way of protest against reduction of rates, put the public to serious inconvenience, in the hope of bringing discredit on the Government and obliging them to retrace their steps. We all know what an outcry was raised two or three years ago, when the Postmaster-General endeavoured to put the American mail service on a sounder footing; it has sometimes been said that the effort cost Mr. Goschen his seat at Liverpool; and it is certain that the Government felt unable to persevere in its course, and surrendered to the Liverpool shipowners almost at discretion. Some day, perhaps, the public will see that their interest in such cases lies rather on the side of the Government than on that of the shipowners, and then it may be possible greatly to reduce the cost of sea conveyance. But until that time arrives most of our colonial posts must be carried on at a loss, and that loss will be increased by the introduction of Mr. Goschen's uniform rate.

Most persons will think, however, that the additional loss is well worth incurring. The country makes three millions a year out of the Post Office, or, in other words, the correspondence of the country is taxed to that amount. We may well give back £80,000 to facilitate intercourse with distant parts of the Empire. It is difficult to measure the benefits of easy correspondence. That it promotes trade is only one of the most obvious; there are others as important, though more subtle in operation. The high rate of postage to Australia is said to destroy all correspondence between emigrants of the humbler classes and the relatives and friends whom they leave behind. If so, nothing can tend more strongly to weaken the connections between mother-country and colony, and to check the flow of population to and fro. The colonist who does not maintain personal ties with the land he has left is hardly likely to care very much whether the country of his adoption still flies the national flag or invents one of her own.

Mr. Goschen's postal reform is unfortunately conditional only. It depends upon the readiness of the colonies to assent to his proposal—in other words, to bear their share of the loss. We trust that they will be animated by the same patriotic feeling which has influenced the Government, and that this link in the chain which binds the Empire together may be forged without delay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could hardly force such a reform upon self-governing colonies. He might no doubt reduce the rates for outward correspondence, and leave the colonies to do as they like with the letters they send home; but such a course taken without previous negotiation, would scarcely wear a friendly aspect. To be successful, a reform of this kind must be brought about with the consent of both parties, and to this end Mr. Goschen probably acted wisely in merely announcing the principle which commended itself to his judgment, and declaring the willingness of the Government to act upon that principle, though at some sacrifice of revenue. It will now be for the colonies to consider whether they will emulate the example thus set them. The first step is to declare the views of Great Britain and to invite the attention of the colonies to the subject, and that step Mr. Goschen has very wisely taken. It will be for those who are convinced of the great value of improved Imperial postal communications, and who have been zealous hitherto in advocating them, to see that no effort is wanting to secure the acceptance by the colonies of Mr. Goschen's proposals.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

CAPTAIN CASATI.

Captain Casati, who recently arrived in Europe from Zanzibar, and who, as the Central News to-day tells us, is to rejoin Emin Pasha, is known as the Italian traveller who was with Emin Pasha in the Equatorial Provinces, and was brought down to the coast, with Emin, by Stanley.

Gaetano Casati is the son of a doctor at Monza, where he was born in 1838. He studied at Monza, Milan, and Pavia, devoting himself more especially to mathematics. When one-and-twenty, inspired by the youthful ardour of those days for the independence of Italy, he became a soldier in Piedmont, joining the corps of Bersagliere. He obtained advancement, and in 1867 was elevated to the rank of captain. But service in the army did not offer him sufficient scope for his energy. He set his mind on becoming an African explorer, and to this end gave in his resignation in 1879. Regarded as a man of great promise and capacity, he was commissioned by the Societa d'Esplorazione Commerciale d'Africa to proceed to that country at their expense, and he sailed from Genoa on the 24th of December, 1879. He went by way of Suakin and Berber to Khartoum, where he arrived about the middle of May, 1880, his immediate object being to reach the Bahr-el-Gazelle, and there see his fellow-countrymen Gessi Pasha, the Governor of that particular region. In this he succeeded, and the meeting of the two was of a touching character. Gessi soon afterwards nursed Casati through a dangerous fever, paying him the most devoted attention, and refusing to leave him until he was thoroughly restored to health. Then, however, Gessi moved on to Khartoum, intending to return to Europe, though he got no farther than Suez, where he died. After Gessi's departure Casati had another severe attack of fever, this time of prolonged duration, but he was able on the 14th of October, 1880, to proceed to Rumbeck. After this nothing was heard about him by his friends until a letter reached them from Tangasi, dated December 29, 1881, stating that he had been kept a prisoner by a certain chief, Azanga by name, and had only succeeded in making his escape on the 7th of that month. He had, it seems, presented himself to Azanga at the latter's capital, Neolopo, in order to procure an escort in his intended exploration of the Welle, a river which takes its rise near to Wadelai and empties itself into the Congo, running part of the distance almost parallel with the Aruwhimi. But Azanga refused his request, and "begged" so many articles from him that Casati was at last plundered of everything, not having even a spoon left. When the dusky chieftain found he could get nothing more out of the traveller and his followers he cut off their food supplies and left them to pick up what they could for themselves. The evil example of the King proved contagious among his subjects, who made several attempts to take Casati's life. He one day, for instance, gave a courteous salute to the King's mother, but this act of respect so infuriated the people that he was at once surrounded by an angry mob, from among whom a young man suddenly rushed upon him with a knife. Casati, with the help of one of his men, had just time to seize the youth's arm and wrest the knife from his hand, keeping the weapon as a memento of a narrow escape. His imprisonment among these people gave him a good opportunity for studying their customs, some of which, however, were the reverse of agreeable. One day a woman eloped with a slave. She was captured, brought back, and then killed, her body being given to the chiefs for food. Casati saw them roasting a portion of the remains for their next meal. He at last made his escape, and resolved to continue his explorations as best he could, inquiring into commercial prospects and possibilities, though not overlooking ethnographical, ornithological, botanical, and other scientific subjects as well.

Getting on the march again in 1881, Casati made his way to the Niam-Niam territory, which lies immediately to the west of what was once Emin Pasha's province, and has since been visited and described by George Schweinfurth. The history on the Niam-Niam, as related by Casati, offers what his biographer considers sufficient material for a poem. Casati tells how Ntikama, when a boy, saw his father tortured and murdered by the ferocious King Avungula on the banks of the river Mblio; how he nursed his wrath in secret until he was old enough and strong enough to take revenge; how, when still a young man, he collected a number of sympathizers, with whom he ravaged the country round about, conquering in every direction, and finally becoming King himself. He divided his territory among his sons towards the closing years of his life, and so great was the esteem in which he was held that his successors not only quarrelled concerning his possessions, but over the care of his remains as well. One party stole them from the grave, but the other recaptured them and placed them in charge of 25 virgins, who were required to keep a sacred fire perpetually burning near to them, death being the penalty if they allowed the fire to become extinguished. The fratricidal war ended in favour of Kauna, who thus became King of a vast territory. Casati had an "exchange of blood" with him in token of lasting friendship, and seems to have formed, on the whole, a very favourable opinion of his rule. The day before Casati took his departure from this friendly monarch, after having made various investigations which we need not stay to detail, Kauna was anxious to see if the fates were propitious for the journey. He accordingly procured 80 hens, and had them all thrown into a stream. He watched how many of them sank and how many floated, the result being that Casati was dismissed with an assurance that all would go well with him. Unfortunately for Casati, however, this hen prognostication was not a reliable one, as subsequent painful experiences only too clearly proved.

Among other savage potentates whom Casati met with in his further travels was a certain Bakangoi. This individual was accustomed to having no fewer than 500 wives, whom he kept for about two years, after which he distributed them as special honours among his chief Ministers of State.

In a letter, dated April 13, 1883, Casati describes his cordial reception by Emin Pasha at Lado, where he also saw Junker, the Russian explorer. Emin Pasha, he says, treated him with "rare liberality and generosity." At that time, however, the Mahdi was assuming a very threatening attitude, and thus the three Europeans found themselves "united but shut in" in this extreme corner of the Egyptian possessions. Two expeditions were organized to effect their rescue, one conducted by Dr. Fischer, which got as far as the east of Victoria Nyanza, and then had to return for the want of the requisite goods for barter; and the other led by Dr. Lenz, who proceeded by way of the Congo, but was also obliged to abandon his attempt, leaving, as, we all know, the real honours of the rescue to be obtained by Stanley.

In the meantime, however, Casati's interests had not been overlooked by the Italian Society. It succeeded in sending to him letters, papers, and maps specially referring to the river Welle, the exploration of which was one of the main objects of his journey; while a supply of money reached him through the Italian Consul at Zanzibar, though two other expeditions from the east coast proved failures.

Casati had resolved to remain near to Emin Pasha and help him in his struggle against adverse circumstances, being ready to share whatever lot the "caprices of fate" might have in store for the Governor of the province. At the request of Emin Pasha he went to live as "resident" in the territory of King Kabba Rega, son of M'tesa, of Unyore. In this capacity part of his duty was to play the *role* of Emin's postmaster. Emin forwarded to him all his correspondence for Europe, and he had to devise the means as best he could by which it was to be sent to the coast.

At first Casati was well treated by the King; but, after the lapse of about 20 months, Kabba Rega, changed his humour, and condemned him to death, together with an Arab merchant, named Biri, who, Casati heard, was actually killed. Casati, however, though at first tied with cords round his neck, arms, and legs, managed to escape with some of his men. Chased from place to place he got over sufficient ground during the night to at last reach the Albert Nyanza, where lay his sole hope of safety, though even there he ran the risk of being caught by a certain chief in that region who, as he heard, had received orders from the king to capture and murder him. Happily they found a boat in which one of the men went off to tell Emin Pasha what had happened. Two days afterwards Emin Pasha arrived in his steamer, and rescued Casati from his perilous situation. It was high time. For three days Casati had not had a morsel of food to eat. "I am now in safety, it is true," wrote he from the Albert Nyanza on the 25th of March, 1888, "but I am oppressed with grief at the loss of all my notes. The work of so many years has vanished like smoke!" But Casati had previously sent home sufficient information to show that he had already done valuable service to the cause of African exploration, the loss of his further papers not withstanding.

Casati was Emin's faithful friend and companion to the last. He was, too, among those who ran to Emin's assistance when he fell through the window at Bagamoyo on the 4th of December. Even if Emin Pasha should return to the Equatorial Provinces, or go as near to them again as he can, Italy, at least will say that Stanley's expedition was not in vain, since it was the means of restoring to her "il capitano Gaetano Casati."

WONDERFUL NEWS ABOUT MERCURY.

The Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who has become famous in recent years for his discoveries on the planet Mars, has lately, writes the *New York Sun*, surprised his fellow savants by the announcement of equally remarkable discoveries about the planet Mercury. The reader will remember that Mercury is the planet nearest to the sun, so that, on account of its proximity to the solar orb, it can never be seen except low down in the evening or morning sky. On this account comparatively few persons ever see it. It is, however, a very brilliant object when well situated for observation, and glows so brightly that the Greeks named it the "Sparkling One." Mercury is very much smaller than the earth, being only 3,000 miles in diameter, but it is composed of far heavier materials, and according to recent investigations, it weighs almost as much as a globe of real mercury of the same size would weigh. In fact, it is not improbable that the planet is very largely, if not chiefly, composed of metallic matter. It has long been known to astronomers that there are permanent markings visible on the surface of Mercury, but it requires a sharp eye, a fine telescope, and exceptional conditions of atmospheric purity and steadiness to enable one to detect these delicate shadings on the planet's disc, and so not much has heretofore been known about them. As Mercury is nearer to the sun than the earth is, it presents to us in the course of its revolution around the sun all the phases that we see in the moon.

Schiaparelli, after studying Mercury for seven years, makes the surprising assertion that Mercury, instead of turning on its axis once in twenty-four hours, turns only once in the course of a revolution around the sun. In other words, it always presents the same face toward the sun, behaving in this respect just as the moon does toward the earth. Moreover, Schiaparelli has discovered many marks upon the disc of the planet which had not been noticed before, and he has made a little map or diagram which shows that these marks strikingly resemble some of the features discovered in recent years on Mars. They are elongated streaks running in various directions, and frequently presenting at their points of junction the appearance of an enlargement or knot. Similar streaks on Mars have been assumed to be long narrow seas or water courses. The geometrical figures formed by the intersection of these streaks on Mercury strikingly resemble those on Mars. In one place there is a shape of this kind that roughly resembles a huge figure 5, covering a quarter of one hemisphere of the planet. It has long been known that evidences of an atmosphere are perceptible on Mercury, and the spectroscope has shown that watery vapour probably exists in this atmosphere. But if some of the phenomena observed by Schiaparelli are correctly interpreted, he has actually beheld clouds floating in the planet's air, and the indistinctness of the spots on the disc when seen near its edge, is ascribed to the effects of the atmosphere absorbing the light. These supposed clouds which reflecting the sunlight from their upper surfaces, appear as white patches, are more numerous, according to Schiaparelli, in the northern than in the southern hemispheres of the planet. In fact, they are so numerous near the north pole that they produce an apparent elongation of the northern horn of the crescent when Mercury appears in that form, and Schroter's supposed shortening of the southern horn has accordingly been ascribed, not to be the shadow of great mountains, but to the effect of contrast with the extraordinary lengthening of the northern horn caused by Schiaparelli's clouds.

There is really nothing to cause astonishment in Schiaparelli's announcement that Mercury makes only one rotation on its axis in going once around the sun, for it is so near the sun that the tidal influence of the latter might readily have reduced its rotational velocity to coincidence with its period of revolution, just as has occurred in the case of the earth and the moon. Nevertheless the fact is exceedingly interesting, and it becomes much more so when considered in connection with the question whether Mercury is habitable. It has generally been regarded as highly improbable that Mercury is an inhabited globe, yet so long as it presents evidences of the presence of air and water on its surface, it is impossible to deny the possibility of the existence of some forms of life there. Suppose we imagine ourselves in the position of an inhabitant of Mercury. If we dwelt on the sunward side of the globe we should have perpetual day, and, of course, on the other side we should be plunged in perpetual night, since the sun can never shine on that side. Still, owing to the great eccentricity of Mercury's orbit, the planet undergoes a large libration in longitude as it journeys around the sun, and the result of this is to produce the same effect as if it rocked to and fro on its axis to the extent of nearly 24 deg. on each side of a median line, making one complete swing in the course of a single revolution around the sun. Consequently there are regions along the eastern and western edges of the sunward side of the planet which are alternately brought into the sunshine and plunged back again into darkness. The dwellers within these lune-shaped regions, each of which attains a width of 24 deg. at the equator and diminishes to nothing at the poles, would therefore be the only inhabitants of Mercury who could enjoy the alternation of day and night. Those living at the inner edge of one of the lunes would see the sun slowly rise to a height of 24 deg. above the horizon, and then sink again in a period of six weeks; those living at its outer edge would catch only a brief glimpse of the sun just peeping above the hill-tops once in every year, or eighty-eight days, that being the time required by the planet to complete revolution in its orbit. An inhabitant dwelling near the centre of the sunward side of the planet would have the sun directly over his head twice in a year, and from that position it would appear to oscillate 24 deg. on each side of the zenith, moving first to one side and then to the other. As Mercury has also a small libration in latitude, this apparent swinging of the sun to and fro in the sky would not be performed in a straight line, but in a very long and narrow ellipse.

The inhabitants of Mercury, if any there are, have something besides these curious oscillations to make them take a particular interest in the sun. We have already referred to the great eccentricity of the planet's orbit. This, in fact, is sufficient to cause the distance of Mercury from the sun to vary to the extent of some fourteen million miles in the course of a revolution, its greatest distance being about 43,000,000 miles, and its least distance in the neighbourhood of 29,000,000 miles. At its perihelion, under the tremendous impulse of solar attraction, the planet darts ahead in its orbit at the rate of 3,000,000 miles a day; in aphelion this daily motion is reduced to 2,000,000 miles. This variation of or bital velocity, however, is simply interesting in itself, and probably has no bearing upon the question of life on Mercury. But the change in the amount of radiation received from the sun has a most decided bearing upon that question. When Mercury is at perihelion, the sun pours down upon the surface of that devoted planet more than twice as much light and heat as it does at the time of aphelion. Making a comparison with the earth, we find that the amount of solar light and heat received upon the sunward side of Mercury varies from four times the amount that the earth gets to nine times that amount. Such alternations as these would certainly prove fatal to any of the higher forms of life that exist upon our globe, but it would be presumptuous to attempt to set bounds to the power of the Creator to fit His creatures to the varying circumstances of their environment. Even the comparatively narrow limits of life upon the earth supply us with many astonishing instances of adaptation. If we cannot accept as a proper residence for intelligent beings either the sunward hemisphere of Mercury, smitten with so fierce a gust of solar heat and subjected to such violent alternations of temperature, or its unilluminated hemisphere plunged in perpetual darkness and frozen with a cold more than Arctic, perhaps we can turn with better success to those lune-shaped regions that we have described, in the search for some spot on this strange planet where creatures not utterly unlike ourselves might dwell. In those regions, as we have seen, there are alternations of light and darkness. In them, too, the sun cannot smite so cruelly, for its rays must there fall robbed of their worst effects on account of the great inclination at which they meet the surface. The effect is the same as that produced upon the earth by the difference in the inclination of the sun's rays in winter and in summer. How strange and wonderful is the globe that is thus presented to the imagination, with a desert of heat on the one side and a wilderness of cold on the other, but possessing between these two frightful expanses narrow regions in which it is possible to live! Truly the wonders of the universe are beginning to be opened before our eyes!

Mr. Long, with the enthusiasm of a new member, has undertaken to champion the cause of ladies who frequent the gallery of the House of Commons. He is urging the First Commissioner of Works to have the gallery enlarged, and raises once more the question of the desirability or otherwise, of the *grille* before the cage. Ten years ago an attempt was made to secure better ventilation for the gallery by raising the ceiling, and it was then decided that this was the only structural alteration possible. It left this part of the House still exceedingly inconvenient, being draughty, when the door is, open, stiffling when it is closed and possible to hear from only when seats are obtainedon the front or second bench.

THE AMERICAN SILVER COMPROMISE.

The *Manchester Guardian* of the 17th April has the following:—

The prediction we hazarded a month ago, when discussing the Silver Bill reported by the United States Senate Committee on Finance as a substitute for the bill submitted by Mr. Windom, the Secretary to the Treasury, is confirmed by the latest telegrams from Washington. It now appears to be almost a certainty that a bill essentially on the lines of the scheme we described will become law. A joint sub-committee of the two Houses, it is stated, has agreed on a measure providing for the compulsory purchase by the Treasury of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, to be paid for in notes which will be redeemable in lawful money—that is, in silver dollars or other forms of American full legal-tender currency. Mr. Windom's bill, which proposed a kind of speculation in silver by the Government, based beyond doubt on a confident belief that it would have the effect of bringing the price of silver to par with the coined American dollar, does not appear to have had a chance from the first. The proposal to take all silver offered on deposit at its market price, payable in full legal-tender notes redeemable in silver at the market price on the day when the notes should be presented, implied, as we pointed out at the time, a veiled opening of the American mints to the free coinage of silver. Now the question as to whether there should be free coinage or not has been the real point in dispute between the two Houses. The advocates of free coinage have not quite liked Mr. Windom's somewhat dubious way of attaining the end they desire; they have preferred that the thing should be done openly. On the other hand, it has been considered very improbable that a free coinage bill would be passed by both Houses, and it has been generally understood that even if passed the President would veto it. Now the Senate bill went a very long way towards satisfying the advocates of free coinage. It proposed that instead of coining—and therefore buying—as hitherto under the Bland Act silver to the amount of 2,000,000 dollars per month, the Treasury should be instructed to purchase silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 dollars per month. The only apparent change from this proposal in the measure now said to have been adopted by the joint sub-committee is that the quality—4,500,000 ounces—of silver to be bought is fixed instead of the value, and this may prove to be a verbal error in the telegram. If the value to be purchased is fixed, it is obvious that the quantity will decline with every advance in the price of silver; if it is the quantity that is fixed, the meaning is that a certain definite number of dollars or their representative notes is to be added to the circulation every month. So far as the immediate probable effect on the silver market is in question, however, it makes little difference whether the word is dollars or ounces. In either case it means that more than the entire present output of silver from the United States' mines will be absorbed. The latest returns give the total output as 46,000,000 ounces, valued at 43,000,000 dollars at the average price in 1888. Whether the Treasurer is ordered to buy 54,000,000 ounces per annum—or 54,000,000 dollars worth, he will in either case be compelled to buy foreign silver—after exhausting the native supply. Should the price of uncoined silver rise to par with the American dollar, however, then in the event of "dollars" and not "ounces" being the correct word, the current output of the American mines would more than cover the Treasury requirements. The importance of such a measure on the interests of the outside world can scarcely be overestimated. Bearing in mind the constantly increasing demand for silver as currency in India, China, and elsewhere it can scarcely be doubted that the effect would be to send up the price of the metal all over the world, at least to the American mint limit. This the *Times* admitted yesterday in remarking that it would relieve Indian finance of the "loss by exchange." It would also tend to bring about that steadiness of the Eastern exchanges which Lancashire bimetallists desire to see established. Nor does it appear probable that the effect would be merely temporary; an attentive consideration of the case points to a contrary conclusion. In arguing that a terrible day of reckoning will come later on, the *Times* seems to misapprehend the facts and falls into contradictions. If, as our contemporary tells us will be the case, the Indian loss by exchange disappears, it is clear that the American dollars will be worth rather more than less than their face value in silver, for they are coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, not 15½ to 1. There will be no reason why, under such circumstances, "immense masses of silver" should be accumulated in the United States. Nothing could prevent the silver dollars from being melted to meet requirements of industries in want of the metal. As we stated yesterday, dollars are displacing sycee as the currency of Central China; with silver at par with the American dollar, and China and Japan, not to mention India, deprived of a portion of their present supplies by the purchases of the American Treasury, there would be no reason at all why American dollars should not be shipped to China and Japan by every vessel from San Francisco. Finally, the *Times* apprehends that Germany and other foreign Governments (presumably those of the Latin Union) will "unload" their silver on the United States. This argument overlooks the fact that the silver coinage of Europe, circulating at the ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold, could not be sold to the American Treasury at 16 to 1 without loss. Moreover, with the price of silver all over the world "at the highest point touched within the present century," to quote the *Times*, why should Germany and the rest make a resolve to sell only to the American Treasury and refuse to supply any other intervening market hungering for silver? As for the production of silver from other mines being "stimulated," the fallacy of the argument has been unanswerably demonstrated. The experience and statistics of recent years have once for all proved that the output is not affected by the price, for reasons which we need not recapitulate, but which depend on the conditions of silver-mining and are conclusive on the point.

THE PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:—For several days past vague but disquieting rumours have been circulating in the city respecting the discovery of mines at Gatchina and the apprehensions of the police for the Emperor's safety causing his Majesty's compulsory stay in the capital. I have been to Gatchina, and having spoken on the subject with two officials learned that no discovery of the kind referred to had been made in the Palace or the grounds of Gatchina—indeed, that no search had been or could be made there without an express order from General Hesse, the Palace Governor, who is directly responsible to the Emperor for his Majesty's safety, and is perfectly satisfied that the precautionary measures taken last December leave nothing to be desired. No search of any kind has been made since then, nor will any be made until a day or two before his Majesty's return. The origin of the above-mentioned rumours probably consisted in the conviction of the police, that the naval officer who lately committed suicide on the Vassili Ostroff was not the only person deputed to give effect to the murderous intent of the small group of regicides who have been spreading such terror in the Court circles of the capital. There were grounds, too, for believing that two others were biding their time, and that one or both of them had selected Gatchina as the most suitable place for the next attempt. As General Hesse was sure of the Palace grounds and buildings, the clue was followed up not by him but by the police, and it was their rather clumsy investigations and unskilful questioning of the inhabitants of Gatchina that gave rise to the rumours alluded to above. On Thursday evening, however, they were rewarded by a discovery which seems to show that their information was, in the main, correct. Inquiries about the previous career of a young man who had lived in Gatchina since the end of December tended to show that the police were mistaken in supposing his name, business, and previous history to be well-known to them. On the day mentioned he left his lodgings to go to St. Petersburg, and during his absence his rooms were searched thoroughly. In one of the drawers of a piece of furniture an innocent-looking box was discovered. It was securely locked, but when opened it was found to contain two explosive ball-shaped masses of very portable dimensions securely kept in their places by closely-fitting frames, so that no amount of jolting could loosen them or endanger an explosion. There were no papers, no chemicals, no letters—nothing but this box. The young man's name is now believed to be a false one, and his passport is said to be a forgery as he has been personating someone else. The police still believe that there is a third conspirator in St. Petersburg or Gatchina; but they have no clue to his whereabouts.

A report is current that it has been decided hereafter to make appointments of factory inspectors subject to competitive examination. There are now usefully engaged in the work of inspection six or seven working men who obtained their appointment by nomination. It is obvious that under an ordinary scheme of competitive examination no more ordinary workmen would obtain these positions.

THE STARVING SURVIVORS OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Lieutenant Wightman, the secretary of the Balaclava Committee, has been interviewed by a Kent paper, and after furnishing a graphic description of the fatal charge and the experiences of the Light Brigade men as prisoners in Russia, proceeded:—

"At a meeting of the Balaclava Committee on the 5th of October last we resolved to rescind a rule of our constitution that forbade us asking assistance from the general public. The committee has existed so far for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the charge of the Six Hundred by a dinner at St. James's Hall, London. We have been a sort of mutual admiration society, gathering to toast our noble selves and each other, subscribing ourselves and asking subscriptions from our army connections only for the purpose of providing a free annual meal for our less fortunate comrades-in-arms. We others have paid for our own meal, and that was all there was to it. But we are all getting older every year, and with the lapse of time while many have died, a good number have fallen into dire misfortune. Our subscriptions have fallen off too. We have now but £21 in the bank; and last year we collected only £3 altogether, and were unable to entertain our old comrades who could not pay their own railway expenses and other incidentals.

"Lord Cardigan's words to the survivors of the Six Hundred the morning after the charge had been repeated to me, although I wasn't there to hear them. He said: 'Men, you have done a glorious deed! England will be proud of you, and grateful to you. If you live to get home, be sure you will all be provided for. Not one of you fine fellows will ever have to seek refuge in the workhouse!' Now, you perhaps know how that promise has been kept, I cannot tell you, even from my secretarial records, the full extent the misery that has fallen upon my old comrades in the Charge of the Light Brigade; but I can give you a few details that should be made widely public. If we cannot make the authorities open their hearts, we may at least cause the public's ears to tingle. Of course, many of us are still in situations; some of us are comfortably off; we boast, indeed, one alderman (Mr. Kilvert, of Wednesbury) in our ranks, but here is my list of the old, worn-out, and miserable heroes of that day, for whom our general fund is about to be opened. I cannot give you particulars as to pensions, but remember that a sergeant's pension under the old system is but 1s. 3d. a day, a private's is, of course, less, and some have no pensions at all. I put my old own regiment first:—

SURVIVORS OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

17th Lancers.

Private Brennan—In a London workhouse.

Private Marshall—Worked in a machine shop at Lincoln till he lost three fingers; now disabled and in extreme want.

Private Holland, of Ormskirk—No resources.

Private Smith—Cripple, in the Strand Union, London.

Private Burns, of Northampton; Trumpeter Brown, and Private Butler—Addresses unknown, but all aged and very poor for several years past.

13th Hussars.

Private Cooper,—Sweeping roads for the Kensington Vestry; will soon have to give over.

Private Mayhew—Miserably poor.

11th Hussars.

Sergeant Brown—Stood outside Lewis's, Manchester placarded, "One of the Survivors, &c.;" has worked at an explosive factory; left through ill-health; seventy years of age, and failing; pension, 1s. 3d. a day.

Private Spring—In extreme poverty.

Private Glanister, of Liverpool—Ditto.

Private Richardson—Served twelve years, no pension; has Crimean medal with four bars, and the Turkish medal; suffers from stricture, has lost sight of one eye, the other going past help. Drifts from workhouse to common lodging-house when he gets a little help from concerts, &c., then back to workhouse. The only Manchester man now surviving of the Six Hundred.

Private Lawson—Lost an arm in the charge, has been lucky enough to get into Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by which he forfeits his pension.

8th (King's Own) Light Dragoons.

Private Doyle—Almost starving in Dublin; was Duke of Cambridge's orderly at Inkerman, got £4 from H. R. H., after earnest solicitation and four months' waiting, last year. The £4 came from the Cambridge Fund, supported by public contributions.

Trumpeter Donoghue—Living on charity; can get no employment.

Private Rogers—Helpless through age and disease; in Withington Workhouse.

Private Keegan, Birmingham—Out of work.

Private Grant—In the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, making two only of the survivors so fortunate.

Privates Farrell, Carroll, and Brewington—Known to be without work and in great distress.

I am sick of asking help from the War Office. What the committee desire is to touch the public conscience through the press, to inaugurate a really national movement, and see if we cannot shame the authorities into action. This is the first time that the Balaclava Committee has sent round the hat, and I will only say in conclusion that any letters will reach me at Kensington Vestry Offices, London; or Mr. Herbert, at 119, Warwick-road, Kensington: and their contents be properly acknowledged by myself."

THE BOAT-RACE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Instantaneous photographs of horses at a gallop have produced equine attitudes and contortions of which the most horsey people have never dreamt, and seemingly a racing-eight assumes at times an unloveliness which its motion conceals from "coaches" and critics. To this conclusion I am driven by the sight of a photograph, taken by Mr. Whiteley, of the recent Boat-race, nearing Hammersmith Bridge. Photography, which cannot lie, makes Oxford look all abroad. Cambridge well together—a contrast which was certainly never apparent to those who watched the race. True that the photographer seems to have hit on the very moment that Oxford, as I remarked last week, faltered when Cambridge took a good lead near the Soap Works; still, even then, they did not look as much to pieces as this photograph declares them to have been. I have shown it to a great rowing authority, who assisted in coaching the crew in question, and he confessed to a surprise not inferior to my own. The best explanation appeared to us to be that Oxford were caught just as the arms were beginning to bend for the finish of the stroke, Cambridge as the men were coming forward, and their hands just passing over their stretchers. The latter position is, of course, one in which the bodies are all braced together, and the muscles set for the stroke about to be taken. The former is just as the whole strength had been expended upon the stroke, and, to put it very mildly and politely, the bodies were not as uniform as they might have been. This want of uniformity appears to be increased by the oars being a trifle too long inboard, for microscopic inspection shows that bow-side are swinging fairly together, and so are stroke-side, but though uniform in themselves they are not in harmony with each other. The bow-side oars in Cambridge are stealing over the water with beautiful evenness and regularity. As to their bodies, it is curious to note that Mr. Muttlebury's head is lower than that of any of his fellows; no need to bid him *incumbere remis*. In the Oxford crew one may admire the pile of water driven sternwards by Mr. Nickalls's well-covered blade. Messrs. Hornby and Fletcher are also rowing hard, but just a trifle light. To an old oarsman and rowing critic this photograph must be one of the most interesting things recently seen.

The Empress Eugenie, says our Paris corerspondent, has telegraphed her congragulations to the Duchess de Mouchi (Princess Anna Murat), on the birth of her grandson, child of the Prince and Princess de Poix. The Empress wishes to be godmother.

During the examination of the ship City of Paris in the graving dock at Birkenhead, the true cause of the accident to the ship on her recent voyage from New York was discovered. When the water was being gradually let out of the graving dock, an extraordinary thing happened. The starboard propeller dropped off, showing the shaft broken close to the propeller, and this sudden release of opposition at the speed the ship was going, would cause the solitary shaft to revolve with tremendous velocity, resulting in an explosion and the collapse of the starboard engine, as already known.

Mr. Harry Furniss is about to come out in a new character. He has written a book, in which he traces the history of the Royal Academy from its foundation, and has a good deal to say on the methods by which the Academicians manage to dominate the English art world. "Royal Academy Antics" is the suggestive title of the work, which will be illustrated by sixty drawings, many preserving portraits of leading artists, R. A.'s, A. R. A.'s, and otherwise. Messrs. Cassell and Co. will publish the book at a popular price. It is now in the press, and will be ready soon after the Academy opens.

BIMETALLISM AS A BREAD-AND-BUTTER QUESTION.

UNDER this heading the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of an interview with the secretary of the Bimetallic League. A fresh impetus will be given to the bimetallic agitation in England by the apparent determination of the United States to increase the coinage of silver. It is said to be the desire of the committee which has the Silver Bill in hand to get as near free coinage as possible. On this side the subject will be discussed in the House of Commons to-morrow evening. Mr. Samuel Smith will propose, and Sir W. Houldsworth will second, a resolution in favour of an international conference to consider whether a bi-metallic system can be re-established, and they look for support from all parts of the House. Since the removal of the head-quarters of the League from London to Manchester an energetic propaganda has been carried on among the industrial classes. Its astute managers have done their best to show to the leaders of the operatives that this is not a dry currency controversy only interesting to financial experts, but of immense and direct interest to them—in short, that it is a bread-and-butter question. It would appear from the following notes of an interview with Mr. Henry McNiel, the general secretary of the League, that in the North Country considerable support has thus been obtained from the working classes :—

SUPPORT FROM ALL PARTIES.

"The resolution which comes on to-morrow," (April 18) said Mr. McNiel, "was to have been moved on March 11, and in its support upwards of ninety petitions were sent up to the House of Commons by Manchester manufacturers and merchants, various Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, a large number of trades councils, and the operative spinners and weavers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. Fresh petitions are being sent up this week, and from Oldham alone there is one to which over twelve thousand signatures have been appended by the wage-earners. The motion will be opposed by Sir John Lubbock and Sir Lyon Playfair, but it will be supported in all parts of the House, for among its supporters are members belonging to the Conservative, Liberal, Liberal Unionist, and Home Rule sections. I can't say what the attitude of the Government will be, but last May a deputation, which is said to have been the largest, most influential, and most representative which ever waited on a British Minister, had an interview with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen at the Foreign Office, and from their replies we felt encouraged to believe that if an intelligent public opinion was formed in the country the Government would not offer any opposition."

"And are you getting your intelligent public opinion ?"—"Most assuredly we are. A good deal was done while the headquarters of the movement were in London, but since they were removed to Manchester we have held many meetings in various parts of the country with the most satisfactory results in every case. To-day we have a large number of peers and about a hundred members of Parliament of all parties among our vice-presidents. The movement is also supported by leading bankers, agriculturists, manufacturers, and commercial men, while it has also been taken up most heartily by some of the more important of the working-class organizations and leaders."

"You of course attach great importance to the last-named class ?"—"Certainly we do. People in a large way of business and with all sorts of investments very frequently have varied interests, but the working classes have only one interest—that is, to see a healthy and profitable extension of England's trade and secure regular employment and good wages. Unless this can be secured, the pinch comes to them very quickly."

THE TRADES INTERESTED.

"Have you chosen Manchester because the cotton trade is interested in this question more than others ?"—"I consider it is of the first importance to the cotton trade, and second to iron and agriculture, with all their ramifications, affecting all classes of wage earners. The statement may surprise you, but it is true that the population of the cotton districts is growing four times as fast as the employment. The question has been considered by a number of trades councils and labour organizations, and the following amongst others have thrown in their lot with the bimetallic movement :—The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, the Northern Counties Amalgamated Associations of Weavers, and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing-room Operatives. These three embrace all the cotton operatives in the north of England. The trades councils in the following towns have, amongst others, also approved of the movement—Manchester, and Salford, Stalybridge, Preston, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead, Bradford, Nottingham, Southport, Wolverhampton, Oldham, Accrington, and Liverpool. The most enthusiastic are undoubtedly the cotton operatives, and their support is based on the commonsense ground that this is a bread-and-butter question to them. We have with us their two most trusted leaders, Mr. James Mawdsley, the general secretary of the spinners, and Mr. Thomas Birtwistle, the general secretary of the weavers, who was one of England's representatives at the Berlin Labour Congress. Mr. Mawdsley put the matter in a nutshell in speaking last year at Blackburn. He said bimetallism was the principal method by which their trade could be put on a right basis; that the operatives must go in for bimetallism and leave party politics alone; that it had to do directly with their bread and butter, and the first question they ought to ask a candidate at an election was, 'Are you prepared to vote for bimetallism ?' Mr. Birtwistle endorsed this, and expressed the opinion that not only was the cotton trade affected by it, but the whole of the trades of this country. Similar views have been expressed by Mr. G. D. Kelly, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council; Mr. David Holmes, the president of the Northern Counties Weavers' Association; Mr. Thomas Ashton, secretary of the Spinners' Association of Oldham; Mr. J. T. Fielding, secretary of the Spinners of Bolton; Mr. J. J. Harris, secretary of the Newcastle and Gateshead Trades Council. I must not also fail to mention the strong advocacy of Mr. J. C. Fielden, of Manchester, who, although not a working man, has been a trusted adviser in labour movements and disputes in the North of England for many years."

WHY THE COTTON OPERATIVES WANT IT.

"Why should the cotton operatives be captivated by bimetallism ?"—"The Lancashire operatives know that the great outlets for their products are silver-using countries, and that consequently their labour is sold on a silver basis, and as silver has depreciated, the value of their labour has likewise depreciated. The cotton trade of Lancashire has been in an unsatisfactory condition for years. It is estimated that a hundred millions of capital is engaged in the trade, and that while it was a profitable trade up to, say, 1876, for at least a dozen years the profits have not averaged taking the loss and profits together more than 2 per cent. upon the capital invested. From 1849 to 1861 the average yearly increase of spindles was 800,000, and from 1861 to 1870, notwithstanding the cotton famine, the average yearly increase was 900,000, whereas since 1870 the average has only been 340,000 spindles. In 1886, for the first time in the history of the cotton trade of England, the number of spindles running at the end of the year was fewer than at the beginning. Side by side with this there has been an enormous growth of cotton-spinning in India. The coarse-yarn trade has been entirely taken by Bombay-skinners, who have worked up from 9's and 10's counts to 20's and 22's. When they can successfully spin 30's, the Oldham mills may close up."

"You cannot attribute all this to monometallism. There have been many other causes at work." "No doubt other causes have been at work; but on a technical subject like this the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is surely not a bad authority. They appointed a committee to inquire into it, and after examining many witnesses, a report was drawn up which was adopted by a special general meeting of the whole chamber in December, 1888. They were not unanimous, but there was a substantial majority. Their conclusion was that the great fall in the Eastern exchange since 1873 had been the main cause why Bombay superseded Lancashire in the markets of the Far East. The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has also adopted this view."

"How are your views to be reconciled with the fact that some of the Oldham companies have been doing well lately ?"—"There is no doubt that spinning has been doing not badly of late, but it has been in many cases more due to profitable speculations in raw cotton than to legitimate profits in spinning. The other great branch of the trade, weaving, has never been in a worse position than it is at the present time. I can unhesitatingly refer you to any man who knows the trade in North-East Lancashire for confirmation of that."

HOW OTHER TRADES ARE AFFECTED.

"How is the iron trade affected ?"—"There is a limit to the demand for iron in England, while on the Continent and in the United States we are handicapped by the protective duties. Our great field, therefore, is the silver-using countries, especially India and China, where the possibilities are practically unlimited. So long, however, as the position of silver is uncertain, capital, except in such as cotton mills, will not go there. To-day the Bank rate in Bombay is 12 per cent., and I know as much as 18 per cent. has been charged lately for advances to houses of undoubted standing. Capitalists will not risk investing their money there while the exchange is liable to constant and severe fluctuations. If once there was a fixed ratio between gold and silver, capital would flow in tens of millions, and railways would spread like a network in the East, and every mile of railway means better conditions for the native and larger requirements for British goods. I think it is nothing less than a national scandal, as well as a national loss, that after our long possession of India, her total mileage should only be about 15,000 miles. At present, the loss to the Indian revenue by the fall of the exchange from the old rate is about 80 millions of rupees per annum, which is equivalent to the construction of 1,500 miles of metre-gauge railway per annum."

"On the other hand, has not the fall in the exchange reduced the price of wheat ?"—"Probably it has been a factor; but the industrial classes have by no means got the full advantage of that, while the farmers and agricultural labourers have felt its full force adversely. We should like to see wheat as low as it can be legitimately brought, but it is contrary to free-trade principles that there should be any artificial cheapening."

THE PROBLEM GRASPED BY THE WORKING-CLASS LEADERS.

"Are the serious difficulties which beset the currency problem really grasped by the working-class leaders ?"—"I have discussed this question with every class in the kingdom short of Royalty, and I am bound to say, in all honesty, that I have found the subject better grasped, and in a more practical way, from a national point of view, by the working-class leaders than any other. None but those who have been brought into close contact with these men can have any idea as to their reading, and the care and study they give to every question which bears upon their class. They also approach this subject with perfect impartiality, and with no other object than to benefit the labour interest. Like all bimetallists they are, no doubt, aware that something may be said on the other side; but they are convinced that the balance of good would be best secured by a common monetary standard by which to measure in all parts of the world the relative value of all commodities, and the labour by which they are produced. Some eminent men seem to have thought that bimetallism is but another name for protection. I think the eminent men who have said that have also frankly admitted that they had only glanced at the subject. As a matter of fact, some of these longest bimetallists to-day are the strongest free-traders, and it is also a fact that the demonetization of silver has intensified Protection on the Continent."

"If England agrees, how about foreign nations ?"—The result of the Paris Conference of 1881 left no doubt that all other countries are willing to say 'yes' if England is agreeable; and, seeing that five-sixths of the population of the British Empire use silver as their only money, we have surely good reason to lead the way. What the ratio between gold and silver is to be we leave absolutely to the Powers to determine."

GENTLEMAN ATKINS.

THE country is perpetually reminded, writes the *Broad Arrow*, that the army fails to attract the right material to its ranks, that it misses the class which furnishes the policeman, the railway porter, the half-skilled labourer, for the simple reason that the wages of these classes are far in excess of the soldier's pay, and are not coupled with the restrictions which are unavoidable for those who elect to follow the career of arms. The greatest inducement which does exist for the better educated lower classes to enlist is the prospect that good conduct and an intelligent performance of their duties may cause them to be selected in turn for promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officer, with the advantage of better pay and authority over their comrades whom want of education and intelligence keep with an iron hand in the lowest grade. To create a special class, for which alone this superiority shall be useful, is merely to take away the last shadowy inducement which the romantic War Office literature, so freely pasted up in post offices and police stations, and the glib tongue of the recruiting sergeant, bring to the notice of the martially disposed youth of the country. The most enthusiastic supporters of the gentleman recruits have never yet ventured to assert that physically they would, as a class, be superior to those who now enlist; neither is it at all certain that in point of aptitude for command they would invariably show to such greater advantage as would justify the injustice of putting them in authority over scores of others, simply because they had failed to qualify or show their aptitude for command over larger numbers still. There is something ludicrous in the suggestion that these commissioned failures should, whilst simple soldiers in name, drawing the same pay, eating the same food, wearing the same clothes as the rest of the rank-and-file of the army, nevertheless, be housed apart and allowed privileges and liberty denied to their comrades, who are not to be classed as gentlemen for no other reason than that they had not competed unsuccessfully for commissioned rank. The possible abuses of a system of gentlemen recruits are patent. For one non-commissioned officer who would exact from them that strict adherence to duty and enforce that rigid discipline which alone holds the fabric together, a dozen would wink at irregularities and pander to these gentlemen's shortcomings, knowing full well that at any moment they may find them suddenly transformed into their equals, and with even greater celerity into their superiors; to say nothing of the power of the purse which could not fail to be felt, for even such small allowance which the many and such ample means as the few might possess, would be more than sufficient to work the maximum of evil in their ranks and conduce to insubordination. As if this even were not enough it is seriously suggested that from these failures not only non-commissioned officers, but "in the event of a big war, the commissioned rank of all arms of the service could also be recruited, and adjutants provided, too, for the auxiliary forces." If recruiting for the commissioned ranks ever becomes necessary, owing to the lack of candidates, it is plain that then there will be none of the rejected available from which to create this specially favoured class, which if not only to officer the army but also to practically command and guide the auxiliary forces. Failure is apparently to be the stepping-stone to success. Failure in the competition for Woolwich and Sandhurst, or failure in the militia competitive, is to pave the way for success through the rank-and-file of the army under specially favourable conditions, and to the detriment of those who are unable or are too modest to describe themselves as "gentlemen." The definition of a gentleman is "a being who has no ostensible means of gaining his livelihood," but the gentleman volunteer or recruit and future officer is to be one who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of his examiners that he is not fit to command, and has no means whatever of gaining his livelihood, owing to his want of application, or want of brains, or to a combination of both these qualifying disqualifications. If anything could tend towards a conjunction of the "dregs" and the "froth" it would be such a system as this. The policeman, the railway porter, the mechanic, ruthlessly brushed on one side, neither good enough for the froth nor bad enough for the dregs, by all legitimate hope of rising being taken away from this class which it is most desirable to attract to the ranks, and all or nearly all inducement to work hard and qualify for command taken away from the educated youth of the middle classes, by showing them how much easier it is to let things slide, and how the sliding must assuredly land them in a position superior to that which they could hope to attain or even to deserve under other circumstances. It is very possible that competition throws out many who would make excellent officers of a certain stamp, but it is not at all sure that this same material could always be manufactured into equally excellent non-commissioned officers, or even rank-and-file, the qualifications are so very different. When, however, the material is equally adapted for the fashioning of either one or the other, and circumstances do not permit of its being worked up with that care which is imperative for the former, the only resource is to treat it as belonging entirely to the latter category and to place it in competition with it without favour or affection. In the English army a sufficiently sharp line is already drawn between the commissioned ranks and the remainder, and the occasional promotion from the latter to the former only serves to show how well define that line is. Tommy Atkins accepts this division without murmur, and what is more, believes in it, and in his heart approves of it; but it will be a very different matter when he sees an attempt made to again subdivide his class into soldiers and gentlemen-soldiers, when the same obligations and the same duties will not give an equal chance of attaining the same rewards to all alike, when comrades in name are no longer comrades in reality, when his right hand man is above breaking bread with him at the same table or sleeping under the same roof. Many things have been done and many more will be done in army matters to give rise to grumbling and discontent, but it is impossible to conceive anything better calculated to strike at the root of all discipline, and to destroy all *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* than the suggested creation of this military Frankenstein, Thomas, Atkins, Esquire, the Gentleman-Soldier.

IT is asserted in military quarters in St. Petersburg, says the correspondent, that a young and beautiful Russian girl has recently been arrested, charged with an attempt to bribe a clerk of the general staff in order to obtain a copy of the new Russian mobilisation scheme, just sanctioned by the Czar. The girl and her parents were arrested as secret agents of a foreign Power.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE great disparity that may exist between the war strength of a nation and its armed numbers, observes the *Broad Arrow*, is nowhere better shown than in this country, which boasts of a regular army, a reserve, a militia reserve, a militia, and a volunteer army. Together these five classes constitute Great Britain's sufficiently imposing array of armed numbers, whilst her European war strength is restricted to a portion only of the first, strengthened by the reserves, in which is absorbed the best part of the fourth class. The fifth need not be taken into account in calculating the country's war strength, for it can only be called into existence under conditions which would be more accurately described as war weakness. The difference, therefore, between Britain's armed numbers and strength is enormous. In 1868 the French army, as re-organised, figured on paper 1,200,000 men, but in July 1870 the army fit to take the field at the outbreak of the Franco-German war reached hardly 400,000 soldiers scattered broadcast over the country, with the final result that the force available for despatch towards the Rhine mustered something under 270,000, or little more than one-fifth of the war strength on paper. In Germany the discrepancy is far less accentuated. War strength there being just double peace strength, the doubling process is accomplished in a few hours by calling up the reserves, who not only exist on paper, but who actually are present in the body—troops who have every year since their service with the colours done their month, or fortnight, or week's drill, as the case may be, and whose clothing and complete equipment are ready waiting for them in the arsenal of the territorial district to which the men belong. The fusion, therefore is immediate and complete. Behind this force, or rather level with it, the Landwehr springs into existence by the mere stroke of a pen, a militia, but a militia that formerly was a reserve, and still further back an active army. Behind this, again, comes the Landsturm, a former Landwehr, an earlier reserve, and a still earlier active army, Armed numbers and war strength thus run each other very closely indeed. It may be assumed in these days of intelligence departments no nation is frightened or even deceived by the paper organisations of its neighbours.

The first of a series of experiments with the much-talked of Goubet torpedo-boat have taken place in Cherbourg Harbour. There were two seamen upon the boat, which was made to sink at the exact spot fixed upon. After some preliminary manœuvres the boat stopped before five ordinary torpedo-boats placed side by side in the Commercial Dock. It then passed under them and rose to the surface. This first submersion lasted just three quarters of an hour. The second series of experiments took place in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd. Five buoys were floating in different parts of the Commercial Dock. A Corrigan screw was then flung out from the end of a raft, when the Goubet sank, cutting the cable of the first bouy and engaging the screw. Then, changing its direction, the *Goubet* made for the other buoys, and successfully cut the lines of each one. After cutting the second cable the two men composing the crew sent out from the boat an empty egg containing a despatch. Some of the cables were cut while the Goubet boat was making full speed. Before rising to the surface, the crew placed a floating buoy, weighing two English hundred weight under the raft. The experiment concluded with the raising of the screw, which had been fixed in position by a bar of iron paralled to its axis. The second experiment lasted two hours.

The foresight and wisdom with which the British Government has arranged for the use of the swift vessels of the Cunard and White Star lines, and latterly of those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as armed cruisers in case of war, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is having a somewhat tardy influence in France. "The English are not asleep," says the *France Militaire*, calling upon the French to rub their eyes and awake. "It is absolutely necessary," adds our comtemporary, "that our naval mobilisation should be brought about with such rapidity that our seagoing commerce may be protected as much as possible from the enterprises of our powerful neighbours." Already, indeed, some efforts have been made to secure as cruisers in case of need the swift ships of French lines, such as those of the Messageries Maritimes, but hitherto with no result. Now, however, our own preparations for eventual mobilisation are likely soon to be imitated.

A further trial of the new mode of mounting guns invented by the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., took place on Tuesday (15th ult) on board the gunboat [redacted] at Portsmouth. The gun to which the apparatus has been fitted is a 9·2-inch breech-loader of 22 tons, for which the full charge of powder is 166 lbs., the weight of the projectile being 380 lbs. The special object of the mounting is to give the advantage of high-angle fire, coupled with a greatly increased amount of protection to the men working the gun, as compared with the ordinary method when guns are carried *en barbette*. Ingenious mechanism is employed to absorb the recoil, as well as to facilitate loading, and for other purposes; but the working is entirely by hand, no steam or hydraulic power being introduced. Three of the rounds on Tuesday were fired with thirty degrees of elevation, one with seven-eighths of the full charge, and two with full charges. The mounting stood perfectly, and the pressure diagrams from the recoil cylinders were of a satisfactory nature. The firing was conducted by Captain Domville, of the Excellent. Among the parties present were Captain Douglas, of the Ordnance Committee; Lieutenant Jellicoe, from the department of the Director of Naval Ordnance, and Mr. Vavasseur of the Elswick firm.

The Patent Lifeboat Storm King left Cape Town on Wednesday for Melbourne. The little craft which is only thirty feet long, with an eight and a half feet beam, left London on September 12 last, and was expected to reach Cape Town on Christmas Day. She encountered, however, some heavy gales, and it was not until March 2 that the boat, which is manned by her inventor, Captain Joergensen, and a comrade, named Nelsen, arrived at the Cape.

The steel-protected cruiser Pearl, 2,575 tons, eight guns, 7,500 indicated horse-power, is to be launched at Pembroke on May 22. The first ship of the new programme to take the water will probably be the Andromache which is nearly ready for launching at Chatham.

With the view to putting down anything approaching extravagance in regimental messes of the German Army, the Emperor has issued and order reducing the private incomes of officers to a very small degree. In the Infantry it is considered by his Majesty that a little over £2 per month in addition to his pay is quite sufficient for an officer. At the same time, he is considering the advisability of taking away a great number of the costly appointments of the uniforms now worn, and making the dress of the Army much more plain, and possibly more serviceable when rough work is in hand. But it is not surprising that to a large number of officers these orders are distasteful, and it is said that many resignations of commissions have been sent in.

The United States of America having decided to become a naval Power, has also evinced a desire to have her ships manned by none other than her own subjects. In the old days, as is well known, the United States Navy was a great field for our own seamen gunners, who, on the completion of their first ten years' service, rather than re-engage and serve for their pension in her Majesty's Navy, were tempted by the higher pay of the American Service. Now, however, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, such men will be unable to enter under the Stars and Stripes, as the American Committee on Naval Affairs has reported against the enlistment of aliens in the naval Service.

The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich has now amongst the students a foreigner of some distinction and an extraordinary name. This new Cadet is Ra Joelson, grandson of Rainilaiarvony, the Prime Minister of Madagascar, who has been allowed to enter the Academy at the request of the Foreign Office. This young Cadet's grandfather, the Prime Minister, has been the husband of at least two successive Queens of Madagascar. so he should certainly command some interest.

The Admiralty have requested to be informed from Portsmouth whether the Barham, Barossa, Thunderer, and Vulcan can be counted on as available for the naval manœuvres this year. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any of these ships, except the Barossa, will be completed in time. It all depends, however, on the date and character of the manœuvres, at present kept carefully dark, and on what degree of completeness will appear to the Admiralty sufficient to enable a vessel to take part in them. The Vulcan has shipped one of her cranes: nobody can praise it on the score of beauty, but when the other one is in place it is believed they will not look so very unsightly.

GENERAL BOULANGER does not seem hopeful of returning soon to France. According to a Paris correspondent, he has hired a large and handsomely furnished villa at St. Brelade Bay, one of the most lovely parts of Jersey.

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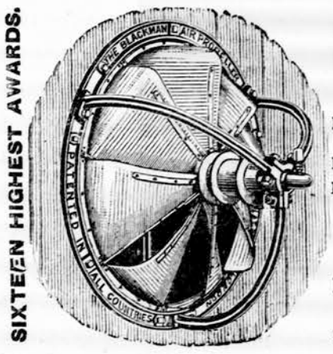
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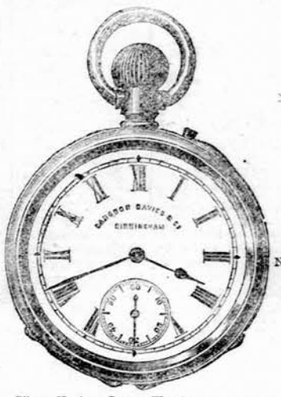
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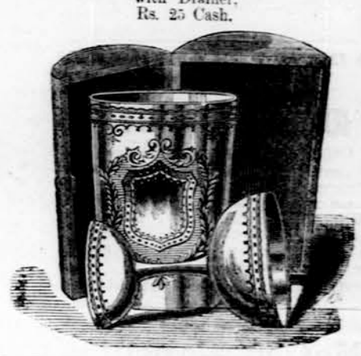
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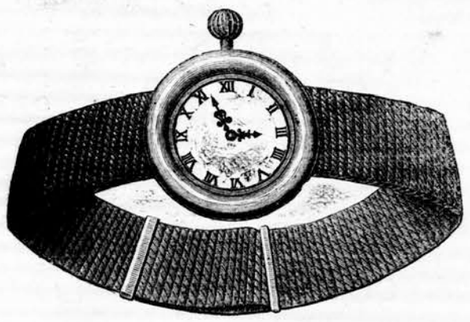
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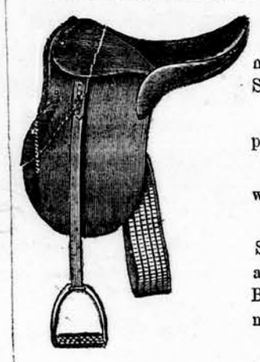
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.